HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY:

Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,144—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8:

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Apl.	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY, TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
SERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBIA," 5,807 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	......	4,351	30th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 84, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 11th April, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,500 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,100 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,700 tons, on or about 10th April.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.............. " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	21st Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Cheese.

GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHTS OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHTS OF ASIA
and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER 1904.

EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY
MONGINI BROTHERS,
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

BEER ! BEER !! BEER !!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
21 BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ENTERTAINMENT
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
A DANCE
In the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL,
near Money School,
ON 8TH APRIL.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM,
HYPNOTISM,
MESMERISM,
BY J. E. ROGERS.
A MOST LAUGHABLE
ENTERTAINMENT.

Doors open at 8, to commence at 9 P. M.

(Tickets for Entertainment only Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Children half price. Tickets for the Dance, Rs. 2 extra, for one Gent and two Ladies. Tickets can be had at S. GOLDMAN'S, Hair Dresser, No. 71 Esplanade Road; and Taj Mahal Hair Dressing Salon. Also at the Hall.

BAR and REFRESHMENTS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA-LINIE.
S. S GENERAL.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per above Steamer from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take immediate DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from No. 6 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain, HARDCASTLE, will attend every morning to Survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be made within seven days after the Steamer's arrival.

No claim will be admitted after this time or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Consignees of Goods in bags are informed that unless they prefer their claims for damages or shortages within three days after the discharge of the respective goods no survey will be allowed.

A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Meadow Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION,)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON LINING BOARDS,

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1904, for the SUPPLY of

143 TONS BOARDS TEAK WAGON LINING.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of Teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel,

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th April, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAIKH HUSAIN bin GULAM MOHIDIN ROGAY, NAWABZADA NUSRULLAKHAN and RABIABIBI alias MOMTAZ JEHAN BEGUM, wife of the said NAWABZADA NASRULLAKHAN, the Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement dated 16th November, 1856 executed by FATMA BIBI binte MAHMAD AMEEN ROGAY, and the said FATMABIBI binte MAHOMED AMEEN ROGAY have contracted TO SELL to our Client the undermentioned properties. All persons therefore having or making any claim against the said properties or any of them or any part thereof respectively by way of inheritance, bequest, gift sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, Oart or Plantation of Cocoanut and other Trees, commonly called or known (with other land) by the name of Muddar and of the Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 4,392 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at or in the Mahim Wood adjacent to the Durga of Mugdoom Saheb in the City and Registration District of Bombay, (formerly Mahim Sub-district), and which Oart is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 487, Collector's New No. 4316 and New Survey No. 1-45, and which said tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 5234 (1) Street No. 11A and Ward No, 5234 (2), Street No. 11A, all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Oart formerly of Bhawoo Trimbuck and Ambidass but now the property of Balgovindas Hurgowandas, on or towards the west by the Public Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Abdul Latif Juma, partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Cassum, partly by a passage leading from the Durgah to the property under description and a right of way over which is attached to the property under description, and partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described, and on or towards the South by the Durga of Mugdoom Saheb.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, Oart or Plantation of Cocoanut and other Trees, adjoining the property hereinbefore firstly described and forming part of the said Oart called Muddar, of the Pension and Tax tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at or in the Mahim Wood in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bearing the above Collector's numbers, and bounded on or towards the East, West and South by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the North by another portion of the said oart called Muddar.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, Oart or Plantation of Cocoanut and other Trees adjoining the property hereinbefore firstly described and forming part of the said Oart called Muddar of the Pension and Tax tenure, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at or in the Mahim wood in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and bearing the above Collector's numbers and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Balgowandas Hurgowandas, on or towards the West by the passage aforesaid leading from the Durgah to the Property hereinbefore firstly described and beyond that by the property of Noor Mahomed Kasam, on or towards the North by another portion of the said Oart and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described.

And FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, Oart or Plantation of Cocoanut and other trees adjoining the property hereinbefore firstly described and forming part of the said oart called Muddar of the pension and tax tenure together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at or in the Mahim Wood, in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bearing the above Collector's numbers and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Balgowandas Hurgowandas and on or towards the West, North and South by other portions of the said Oart. Together with the Reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders rents issues and profits of the said hereditaments and premises and all rights members easements and appurtenances thereto.—Dated the 7th day of April, 1904.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 45 of 1904.

In the matter of the Petition of WILLIAM WATSON and PAUL PFLEIDERER, trading in the name of WILLIAM WATSON & COMPANY, Bankers and Agents of No. 7, Waterloo Place Pall Mall, in the City of Westminster and Bombay, Calcutta and Kurrachee, in the Empire of India and at Cape Town and Durban in South Africa, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 6th day of April 1904, this Honorable Court on the application made on behalf of Mr. W. BROCK KEEN, the Trustee of the Estate of the abovenamed Insolvents appointed under the English Bankruptcy Act granted a Rule Nisi calling upon NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of the abovenamed Insolvents to shew cause, if any, he has, why the order made in this matter by this Honorable Court, on the 1st day of February, 1901, vesting the property, estate and effects of the abovenamed Insolvents in the said Official Assignee should not be revoked or set aside and why an order should not be made declaring the said Mr. W. Brock Keen the Trustee as hereinbefore appointed entitled to have delivered and made over to him all the property, estate and effects of the said Insolvents, situate and being in Bombay and why an order should not be made directing the Official Assignee to deliver over to the said Trustee Mr. W. Brock Keen, all the said property estate and effects.

The said Rule Nisi is made returnable on MONDAY next, the 11th day of April instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and the said Official Assignee and any creditor or person claiming to be a creditor on the Estate of the said Insolvent who has any cause to shew why an order in the above terms should not be made, should appear before this Honorable Court either in person or by Counsel on the date and at the hour abovementioned.

The Solicitors for Mr. CHARLES JAMES MARCH, the Constituted Attorney of the said Mr. W. Brock Keen are Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN, Attorneys of this Honorable Court.—Dated this 6th day of April, 1904.

W. LANE,
Officiating Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Courts Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of April, 1904.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6	0
Crest and Motto	"	8	0
Crest and Monogram	"	10	0
Monograms only	"	5	0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2	8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4	8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3	0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2	0

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on FRIDAY, 15th April, 1904, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1903,

2. To elect a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1904 in accordance with Rule XIV.

3. To consider and if approved adopt certain additions and alterations in the Association's Rules and Regulations communicated to members by circular, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward,

By Order of the Committee.
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.
Bombay, Millowners' Association, 6th April, 1904.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty per Share of Rs. 1,000 each, and of Rupees Twenty-five per Share on B Shares, free of Income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1903, declared at the 31st Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on Tuesday, the 5th instant, WILL BE PAID to the shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 4th April, 1904, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1904, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on production of their Share Certificates.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the new Certificates of the fully paid up B Shares are NOW READY, and will be EXCHANGED with the temporary Certificates of B Shares in the Shareholders' possession.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th April, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF BURNT MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES AT THE MANECKLAL HARILAL MILL, AHMEDABAD.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at Ahmedabad by order of the adjusters and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the salvage of machinery and accessories damaged by fire consisting of

17 mules from mule room.
A quantity of wheels and castings from building room.
1 roving frame from the card room.

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th April, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRY STREET.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee, High Court, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Lukhmidas Naronji, an insolvent. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1904, at 4-30 p.m., at the premises, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Doongry Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1230, new No. 6970, old Survey No. 152, new Survey No. 2801, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1330, Street Nos. 462 to 464, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the north by the property of Lakhamsey Mooljee, on or towards the south by the property of Khoja Rahimbhai Allubhai, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the east by the said Doongry Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 7th April, 1904.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentur Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a SHORTHAND TYPIST, Apply Box No. '878 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS. House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

SHORTHAND.—Pupils who have left the "Up-to-date Shorthand,"—Don't hesitate and feel shy but come to us and learn real Shorthand. Terms special.—MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate St., Bombay.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS, OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c. &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.—For renewing and strengthening the Hair, promoting the growth and preventing its falling off, keeps the Hair soft, silky and clean. Per bot. Re. 1-12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN. for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.
PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.
NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. [illegible] gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. [illegible] gallons, Rs. [illegible] nett. No. [illegible] Rs. 37-8 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 3	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchwang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October.

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER: STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
1 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and [illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened [illegible] sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

J. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Taiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE
IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR
GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

SKINS AND TROPHIES.

HANDSOME SCROW LEOPARD head fully set up and skin mounted with scallop frills perfectly new, Rs. 100.

1 Panther, 1 Antelope, 1 Kaker, 1 Thebetan Sheep, and 2 Foxes, for Rs. 35.

3 Good Tik Tail Chouries, for Rs. 10.

3 Pairs Thar Horns on polished Shields, for Rs. 10.

3 Pairs Scrow	Do.	Rs. 10.
3 Pairs Kaker	Do.	Rs. 7.
3 Pairs Gurool	Do.	Rs. 7.
1 Pair large Cheetel	Do.	Rs. 8.
1 Pair Sambre	Do.	Rs. 7.

Apply Box "No. 721 A," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

DANCING ACADEMY AND FENCING SCHOOL,
Apollo Chambers.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, assisted by Miss Annie Sherar, teaches Stage and Ball Room Dancing by a method which enables Adults and Children to make rapid progress. For Terms apply

MLLE. DAGMAR,
At the above Address.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW BOWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
"PETER F. HEERING."	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902 .... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 .... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets .... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income .... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.

The amount payable would be Rs.

10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 5.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£86 13-16	=	+ 3-8
3 do. Rentes	£96 3-4	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-16	=	— 1-4
SILVER—			
Spot in London	25 1-2	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	25 1-4	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	55 1-4	=	+ 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·14	=	+ 1
Berlin "	20·46 1-4	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per cent	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	=	do
6 " " "	2 3-4 per cent	=	— 1-4
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	=	— 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	=	— 1-8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-2 per cent	=	— 1-4
7 day market loans	2 5-8 per cent	=	— 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

METALS.
Copper Braziers £70
Yellow metal 6 1-8d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 48 1-2. Value.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 31 1-2, A.-M. Sellers } Quiet.
White Karachi 29 3-4. M. J. Sellers
Red Karachi 29 1-4. M. J. Sellers

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 32 5-8. A.-M. Sellers } Dull.
Yellow Cawnpore 32 1-4. M.-J. Sellers
Yellow Brown 30 1-8. A.-M. Sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 31 1-2. M.-J. Done easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 7-8.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Zinnia and Candleshoe.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,490,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 8·50 + 22. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-2 + 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 22,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
8·03	8·05	8·03
+1	+1	+2
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
7·99	7·73	6·91
+2	—1	—5
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	
6·56	6·46	
—6	—6	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,000
Do. last year	19,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do Continent	nil
In New York—	
Spot	15·00—45
Futures, month of July	14·80—62
Do. do. December	11·78—38
In New Orleans—	
Spot	15·00—5-16
Futures, month of July	15·23—65
Do. do. Oct.	11·73—39
Tone at close	quiet.

COTTON.

Stock in London	11,000
Total visible supply	2,720,000
Do do of which is East Indian	339,000
Do Quantity in sight	9,210,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 5th April, 1904:—

Cotton	12,398 bales.
Wheat	10,976 cwts.
Linseed	28,734 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,805 "
Gingellyseed	4,355 "
Poppyseed	1,234 "
Groundnuts	59 "
Castorseed	2,240 "
Rice	61,485 "
Myrabollams	1,779 "
Cottonseed	12,002 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,402 "
Joowar	18,558 "
Maize	134 "

BOMBAY, APRIL 6.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		128
Shanghai	30	do	do	175 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	145 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97-12
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 97-10

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 4th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th Mar.	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone easier.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	6	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone easiee.			
Howree Khandeish	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	30	8	0
25 per cent. "	29	4	0
50 per cent. "	27	8	0
Black Kutnee "	25	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	33	8	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.			
Pissi 91 per cent.	29	12	0
Club No. 1 "	29	0	0
Hard Red "	24	8	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated bales	6,000
Imports bales	24,000

Apl-May	May-June.	
7·87	7·84	
—21	—21	
June-July.	**July-Aug.**	**Aug-Sept**
7·82	7·78	7·52
—21	—21	—21
Sept-Oct	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
6·73	6·10	6·30
—18	—16	—16

COTTON.—The decline advised in Americans has caused a quieter feeling locally and prices are Re. 1 to 2 lower all round. The demand is very limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	251	237	230	April 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	255	243	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	255	243	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	263	257	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)		250	242	"
Jalgaum do.		252	244	"
Khandwa do.		261	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. Akola do. do.		265	258	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	271	264	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	275	268	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	330	320	...	
Bhownugger (M G.)	274	264	...	May 25
Do. H.G.)	270	260	244	"
Mutia (M. G.)	261	251		April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)			292	May 25
Western			273	"

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 3-4 per cent Consols	86 12-16
3 per cent Rentes	96 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-16
Bar Silver	25 1-2

The sum of about £2,50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The following is the result of the 31st 32nd 33rd and 34th Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club which were fired for at Ghat Cooper on the 2nd and 4th April 1904. The next shoot willbe on Saturday the 9th April 1904. Distances 700 and 800 yards.

	Score 200 yds.
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	31a
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	32b
Lce Corpl A S Alcock, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	31c
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	31d
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28e
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	27d
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bombay Vol Rifles	25
Mr R K Gilliard Civilian	24

a Handicapped 8 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 10 Points.
c Handicapped 6 Points.
d Handicapped 8 Points.
e Handicapped 9 Points.

	Score 300 yds.
Sgt Major A Harrison G I P Ry Vol Rifles	31a
Lce Corpl A S Alcock G I P Ry Vol Rifles	31b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	29c
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	29a
Sergt Major J H Downing, B'bay Vol Rifles	27d
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bombay Vol Rifles	27e
Sgt Instr S Briffitt Bombay Vol Rifles	25
Mr Gillard R K Civilian	18

a Handicapped 9 Points.
b Handicapped 6 Points.
c Handicapped 10 Point.
d Handicapped 8 Points.
e Winner of Spoon.

	Score 500 yards.
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Volrs	31a
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Volrs	32a
Sgt Instr S Briffitt Bombay Volrs Rifles	31b
Lce Cpl A S Alcock, G I P Ry Volrs	30c
Sgt Major J H Downing Bombay Vol Rifles	29b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Volrs	26d
Cr Segt E W Thomas Bombay Vol Rifles	19

a Handicapped 9 Points
b Handicapped 8 Points
c Handicapped 6 Points winner of Spoon
d Handicapped 10 Points.

	Score 600 Yards.
Sgt Major A Harrison G I P Ry Volrs	35a
Sgt Major J H Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	38b
Lce Corpl A S Alcock, G I P Ry Volrs	29c
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Volrs	29d
Sergt E T Dracott G I P Ry Volrs	23e
Sgt Instr S Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bombay Vol Rifles	16

a Handicapped 9 Points winner of spoon and Bombay Rifles Club Silver Medal for highest possible score,
b Handicapped 8 Points
c Handicapped 7 Points
d Handicapped 9 Points
e Handicapped 10 Points

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 7.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY,
For Judgement.

1292—Captain and U—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Dada Abba—Bicknell M and M.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1105—Mansuklal J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gungabai widow and others—Little and Co and M J and H—Partheard.
1281—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Tokersey Jadowji and other—Payne and Co
1282—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Motiram Jadowji and others—Payne and Co
9270—Wadia G and Co—Chabildas Lallubhai vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P, Tyabjee and Co.
6601—Kanga and P—Dayal Mowjee Culliaojee vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
1283—Mansuklal J and B—Korejii Jevraj vs Hassumbhoy Visram and others—Crawford B and Co
1287—M B Boothia—Sulleman Cassum vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and another In person—Edgelow G and W
1289—D D Romer—S Bashrudin and another Esmailje Ebrahimjee Nagrie—Little and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

1504—Bhaishanker K and G—Burji Kuwari widow vs. Thaker Dharamdas Nanji.

For an export decree.

701-0—Tyabjee and Co—Bhugwandas Ramgopal and another vs Juhiram Sawjamull and others—Balkrishna V N K, Edgelow G and W.
781 03—Dikshit D and S—Hardevram Nanabhai and another vs Oochordram Nanabhai and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and B.

Long Causes.

394-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodhur Umersey vs Bai Amba widow and another—K B Mehta—Part heard.
153-92—Little and Co—Dewkabai widow vs Amerchand Madhowjee and others—Mansukhlai J and H and Little and Co.
208-32—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chatoorbhujdas Gordhundas vs Manchershaw Bomonjee Chothia and others—Wadia G and Co

Commercial Causes.

543-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Cussetjee Muncherjee Bhesania vs Bansiram Jasamal—Bhaishanker K and G.
546-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Cursetjee Muncherjee Bhesania vs Bansiram Jasamal and others—Baishanker K and G.
360-02—Thakurdas and Co—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Ahmedali Moosabhai and others—Sorabjee and J.
637-01—Capt in and V—Ameenabibi widow vs Masoonibibi widow.
131 00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazulbhi Visram and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co—Thakurdas and Co and Muljee and P.
121-03—Little and C—Ibrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Rowjee vs Hassambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For consent decree.

133-40—Smitham B and N—Vithabai widow vs Manglia Narayen and others—Jamsetjee and R.
101-04—Wadia G and Co—P F F—Fischer vs Shek Madarula and others—K B Mehta.
50-04—Mansuklal J H—Kaikushrao Framjee Marker vs Pheroge Cursetjee Sethna and another—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

411-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing C Ld. and others vs S B Fraser and Co; and others—Payne and Co—Smetham B and N—part-heard.
614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Bier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

MR. HIGGS, a member of the Labour party, has been elected chairman of committees in the Australian Senate. Sir Alexander Peacock has resigned the leadership of the Opposition in Victoria.

SOME intersting details are given of the recently discovered Roman baths in Paris, close to those of Constantine Chlorus' Palace, on the site of which the Cluny Museum now stands, itself the finest example of the late Gothic style in Paris. Not far from the Hotel Cluny and close to the College de France the remains of the second bath have now been unearthed. So long ago as 1894, during some excavations, a quantity of Roman masonry was discovered, including the remains of a circular chamber over 50 feet in diameter and of two smaller rooms. The recent investigations starting from the Rue Fromentel, have resulted in still further finds. Nearly 15 feet beneath the surface a round chamber was discovered from 30 to 35 feet in diameter. In the room were found the bases of three brick columns, which are a characteristic sign of the "hypocaustum" of Roman baths. This, there is no doubt, was the heating-room of the larger room above it, which contained the vapour bath or "sudatorium." A bath on such a large scale is scarcely likely to have belonged to a private individual, though no proof has yet been discovered whether it was a public establishment or part of a palace. Other masonry has been superimposed upon the old bath, evidently belonging to a considerably later period.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GRIST—April 4, Sarah Eliza Isabella (Sallie) elder daughter of George Grist, Esq., of Cheltenham.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STOKES—April 1, at Rockwood, Simla, the wife of Captain W A Stokes, Royal Engineers, of adaughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—ANDERSON—April 4, at the Wesleyan Church, Popham's Broadway, Madras, by the Rev D G Leith, Frederic George Brown, 1st Class Sergt Instr, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, to Adelaid Mary Anderson.

DEATH.

HAWKES—April 3, at 7 Perambore Barracks Road, Vepery Madras, from pneumonia, after a short illness, Elizabeth Mary, the wife of Captain Henry Hawkes, I S M D retired aged 57 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 3 33m., 4-46a. Low water, 9-34m., 10-58a.
Second Criminal Sessions.
Entertainment, Cathedral Girls High School, concert and play, 9 p. m.

POLO.—There will bea game at 5-15 p. m. to-day.

THE People's Free Reading Room and Library was closed yesterday afternoon on account of the death of Mr. Narayan Hemchandra a well known Indian.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock instead of to-day.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March, was 1,722, daily average 53, total of new admissions 929; number of children vaccinated 120.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March was 4,410 the daily average being 142: New admissions 959: Parsees 486; Hindoos 2.553; Mahomedans 1104: Christians 207; Fifty children were vaccinated this month.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by the Rev. Mr. R. P. Ledgard on the Solar System to-day at 5 p. m.. at the residence of Mrs. Rustum P. Tallyarkhan, Warden Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring lady friends.

DR. R. N. KHORY ILL WITH PLAGUE.—The friends of Dr. R. N. Khory, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University last year, will be sorry to learn that he has been ill with plague during the last week. It appears that he had been attending some patients suffering from plague, and in one case had opened a bubo, and had probably imbibed the poison. He is under the treatment of Dr. A P Cama Dr Sohrab Nariman, and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN LAD.—Alfred Tinis, a European lad, aged ten, residing at Byculla, met with an accident at the Chinchpoogly Railway Station on Monday night. It appeared that the boy was returning home from the Victoria Terminus by a local train. By mistake he took the wrong local train, which did not halt at Byculla and he was overcarried to Chinchpoogly. While the train was passing through the latter station, the boy in his excitement jumped off the train. In his fall he sustained injuries and was removed to the St, George's Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mazanebigal, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion and all Madagascar ports. per s s. Bundesrath, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Friday the 8th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Natal Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. Umbili via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 12th and 13th instant.

A STOLEN BICYCLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, George Vowells. European was charged with the theft of a bicycle, the property of Mr. F. W. Chanter. The evidence showed that complainant put his bicycle in the vestibule of Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder on Thursday night, and missed it the following morning. A report was made to the police and the accused was arrested by Sub-Inspector Topsell on Saturday while he was attempting to sell the machine to a shop-keeper in Bellasis Road for Rs. 60. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.—An afternoon entertainment was given at the Cathedral Girls' High School yesterday in aid of the funds of that institution. The entertainment was provided mainly for the enjoyment of children, a large number of whom were present and took a lively interest in the proceedings. Several scenes from "Mary Stuart" were very effectively presented and well appreciated by the young folks. The following were the (Dramatis Personæ:—Mary Stuart Queen of Scots (Miss D Vining); Elizabeth Queen of England (Miss G Baker); Elspeth an old woman (Miss E Rhenius); Gertrude Deverell a country girl (Miss M Corbett); Lord Burleigh (Miss M Huggett); Lord Leicester (Miss M Samways); Sir Amias Paulet (Miss E Kendall); and Willie Douglas (Miss E Mac Clumpha).

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—Monday it was very hot and the thermometer marked 107° at 2 p. m., at 8 a. m. the temperature was 84°. Tuesday being the birthday of His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhownagar, all the State offices were closed and the children were given sweetmeats in the schools. In the evening all the children of the city were gathered together to partake of refreshments, and all sorts of amusements were also provided in the public garden Merry-go-rounds were fixed and tents of, showers were errected, and a performance of dancing took place—At night there was a grand illumination by electric lights and coloured lamps in Lilambaugh while the principle roads were illuminated with Kanir lights.—The plague has disappeared from Wadhwan and the people who left have returned to live in the town.

CHARGE AGAINST A BICYCLE PEON.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Jamedar Madon charged Baboo Narayan, a peon in the service of Reuter's Telegram Company, with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 80. The evidence showed that on Saturday the money was given to the accused for the purpose of paying it to the Government Telegraph Office. Subsequently he returned to the office and informed Mr. J. L. Coutinho, that he fell from his bicycle near the Floral Fountain and sustained injury to his foot. He became giddy for a time. On his going to the Telegraph Office and putting his hand into his coat pocket he missed the money which consisted of eight currency notes for Rs. 10 each. The accused made a similar defence in Court. The Magistrate discharged the accused remarking that there was no evidence to show that he had misappropriated the amount.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS WITHOUT TICKETS.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. W. Charles Lewis of the G. I. P. Railway charged Baboorao Narayen, a circus manager, with defrauding the railway by travelling in a first class compartment without a ticket between the Curry Road and Dadar Stations. The defence was that being pressed for time he could not buy the ticket at the starting station and that he intended to pay the fare at the destination. It was, however, proved by the prosecution that the accused had no intention to pay the fare at the Dadar Station, for, after alighting from the train he was seen crossing over to the other platform and taking his seat on a bench. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 20, and ordered him to pay six annas for railway fare.—E. C. Moore and five natives were charged with travelling without tickets by local trains. They were all fined Rs. 5 each and to pay the railway fare.

IT is stated that Akmed Dejelladin Pasha, who arrived at Cairo lately from Constantinople, has telegraphed to Constantinople resigning his position as a general of division in the Turkish army and as aide-de-camp to the Sultan, on account of the inquiries made in Constantinople after his departure, which he finds to be incompatible with his self-respect.

MR. ALEC MARSH'S CONCERT.

AN exceedingly enjoyable concert was given last night at the Town Hall by Mr. Alec Marsh, and as the occasion was the last on which Bombay audience will be privileged to hear this talented vocalist, so far as his present sojourn in this city is concerned, at any rate, it is gratifying that notwithstanding the heat so large a gathering attended. The programme was lengthy and varied, and Mr. Marsh had the assistance of a number of well known local artistes. Mr Marsh's personal contributions to the programme were well chosen and in every one of them he was enabled to display some new feature of his voice, his complete grasp of the varying necessities of the various compositions, his wonderful technique, and his perfect training. He opened with "the King's Minstrel" (Pensuti) and in this song he brought into play the full extent of his resonant and powerful baritone. He did not respond to the encore which was accorded his singing, but he received an undeniable recall after his singing of "The Toreadors Song" (Bizet). It is quite certain that more artistic interpretation of this well known number of "Carmen" has never been heard in the Town Hall. His encore was "Here's a health unto his Majesty" into which Mr. Marsh infused just that savour of humour and gaiety which the song requires. Collaborating with Mrs. Bollam, his voice was again heard in the beautiful duet. "Oh that we two were maying" (A. M. Smith) and he also sang in "No Sir," an arrangement of his own. In both these compositions, one was conscious of an artistic restraint, which in view of the massive nature of the singer's voice was almost suggestive of self-sacrifice. Mrs. Bollam's singing was charming, and these songs were undoubtedly one of the features of the evening. The programme concluded with a perfect rendering of "The Owl" (Stephen Adams) selected by Mr. Marsh in response to a general request. Mrs. Bollam sang with the charm that is associated with all her vocal efforts "I send you Roses" (Dora Robinson) and "Lascia Ch'io Pianga" (Handel). The latter contribution was heartily encored. Mrs. Branson gave a characteristic rendering of two delightful little French morceaux "Aubade a'la Fiancee" (Frank Lambert) and "La Saltimbanques" and she also was encored. In her sweetly melodious and pure soprano, Mrs. Harry Beville was heard to great advantage in "Orpheus with his lute" (Sullivan) and she was heartily recalled. Other contributions to the programme were "Prelude" (S. Rachmaninoff), a pianoforte solo by Mr. C. Robinson, "Good bye" (Tosti) by Mr. Fawcett, who was encored, and a recitation by Mr. E. Esdaile, who was also heartily applauded. The pianoforte accompaniments were played by Mr. Clement Robinson, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Major Collis Barry and Mr. J. Da Costa.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were also present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula Mr. James McDonald, Sir Batchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. W. L. Harvey and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

BURST IN THE TULSI MAIN.

The Committee recorded the following letter from the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, to the Commissioner.

"I have the honour to report that a burst in the 24in Tulsi Main just in front of the Fire Brigade room at Malabar Hill Reservoir took place on Thursday night at 10 p. m. The burst was that of the 24in. and 18in, Y Branch that was fixed about 2 years ago in connection with the alteration of the direct supply pipe to filters whilst the strainers were fixed in the inlet chambers. As there was not another spare 24in. and 18in, Y Branch in stock and as there was no necessity for the same at present it was replaced by a straight 24in, pipe. The work of repair was finished at 10-30 on Friday morning, but the water could not be turned on again, as there was found a leak in the same main at Haines Road. This was repaired at 12noon when the order was sent at 2-15 to turn on the supply. During the burst the Tulsi supply to Fort and Colaba was not at all affected as they were supplied from the Reservoir. By the same arrangement the supply to the southern part of Malabar Hill District was very little disturbed but the northern portion of the Malabar Hill District, viz., Pedder Road and Cumballa was without any supply for some hours. I attribute the burst to extra pressure to which the 24 Tulsi Main was subjected to whilst the Waste Inspection Work of the Special Officer was going on that evening.

PRESENTATION OF BOOKS.

The following letter to the chairman from the Municipal Secretary was considered:—"I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee, that Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas has on the suggestion of Mr. D. E. Wacha, presented to the Corporation Library a set of the Encyclopædia Britannica in 25 volumes."

The offer was received with thanks.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN THE IDAR STATE.

ON the night of the 24th ultimo Mr. Ralph M Boardman of the Bombay Opium Preventive Service in charge of the Samera Division of the Mahi Kanta Agency assisted by a party of men, arrested two Bhils, Hulka Rupa and Kania Ramji with 19lbs. of illicit opium of the value of about Rs. 150. During the scrimmage to apprehend the smugglers, one of them fired a gun into the arresting party and wounded a man in the leg and hand.

The smugglers were four in number, but two of them made their escape that night. On the 3rd instant one of the escaped smugglers Phuljee Hurjee was arrested by Mr. Boardman at Raipur near Tintoe.

The three accused were tried by the First Class Magistrate at Idar, Amednagar who after several hearings decided the case on the 30th ultimo with the result that the three accused were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default of the fine to undergo further imprisonment for three months for the illegal possession of opium. They were also found guilty of an offence under section 109 Indian Penal Code for abetting in an offence punishable under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 each or in default of the fine to suffer further imprisonment for one month.

A reward of Rs. 200 has been awarded to Mr. Boardman for the good work done by him.

PICTURES PRODUCED BY THE VOICE.

THE vibration of the singing voice in perfect health will produce, says the "Waverley Magazine," through an apparatus known as the idiophone, pictures of flowers in various colours. Docter Haydon states that the instrument employed to secure these results is a porcelain cylinder, measuring six inches in length, with diameter of five inches closed at one end. In the wall of the cylinder two holes are made on opposite sides, and into each hole a long tube is inserted, provided with a mouthpiece like a speakingtube. Over the open end of the cylinder a membrane of great delicacy is placed, and this is covered with most plant dust, the under surface of the membrane having been previously coated with a layer of gelatine. On this gelatine various paints of the primary and secondary colours are dusted in the form of fine powder. In introducing the results referred to, the vocalist must sing into one of the tubes, the other being left open; the voice is therefore contained for a time in the cylinder and the vibrations, during its transit have been found to cause the various colours to pass through the gelatine and form the most extraordinary and beautiful pictures of flowers, which can be seen on the exposed surface of the membrane.

MR. CANDLER, who to the regret of his many friends was so severely wounded in the Tibetan rush at Tuna, with the result that he has lost his left hand, is the entertaining author of "A Vagabond in Asia." He had not long taken up newspaper work, and this untoward termination of his career as a correspondent is all the more regrettable. He is a graduate of Cambridge.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's steamer Pekin, 2,522 tons, Captain W W Cooke sailed to-day, for London, with a general cargo.

The steamer Langdale, 2,282 tons, Captain C J Kelly, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 663 tons, Captain E G Smith, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Dr Miss Peterson, Mr A Marsh, P L Bell, Mr J G Brown and 65 deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G R Pickering, arrived in harbour to-day, from Hull, 3rd March, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced very bad weather from England to Port Said strong N E gale, in the Gulf of Aden and then fine.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lindula, 2,179 tons, Captain W W Tucker, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Lieut-Col and Mrs Scott-Moncriff, Major H F William, Captain Lord A H Brown, Captain Flent, Mrs Zussmann, Mrs L Shepherd and Mrs Quain and 11 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Merlin	Comdr Gibbons	R Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100	—	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 103	—	—
Juba	134 Wilson	East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid	Craig	Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	783	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1931	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Tientsin	2553	Kenrick			P & O Co
Sofala	3136	Shepherd			M M & Co
Ophelie	42	Margueritte			Yacht
Java	920	Dickinson			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Dewing			M M & Co
Clan Macarthur	2568	Mackintosh			F M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Katoria	634	Smith			M M & Co
Cayo Bonito	2313	Farrell			K Nixon & Co
Nawab	2041	Sandilands			T M & Co
Ranie	3634	Corran			T M & Co
Istrar	2979	Perks			K N & Co
Ashruf	2203	Newley			H C Joosub
Huzara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Dido	3127	Pickering			F Muir & Co
Pundit	3331	Crebbin			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
B	Oronsey	2415	Ellis	Hamburg	12-4	F M & Co
C	Castello	2338	Gresham	Hull	8-4	F Muir & Co
D	Louisiana	2920	Brunney	Hull	11-4	W & A G & Co
F	Avoca	3410	Lawle	Stream	6-4	M M & Co
G	Gulf of Trinidad	1601	Hughes	Jedda	7-4	B&P S N Co
K	Caspian	2313	Young	Antwerp	12-4	J M & Co
M	Inverie	3113	White	Calcutta		T Morrison
N	Fulwell	2381	Brown	Hamburg	8-4	M M & Co
O	Bundesrath	1319	Ahrens	Zanzibar	8-4	A Strandes
P	Warora	2565	Carey	Dunkirk	11-4	M M & Co
Q	Begonia	2346	Herford	Liverpool	18-4	Captain
	Alongside					
	Puri	287	Ahmed	N F N F		Shpd & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Courland	760	Ebrahim	Gulf of Ports	7-4	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Scindia	2050	Butler	Calcutta	8-4	M M & Co
2	Montenegro	2856	Clare	Havre	11-4	K N & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Saporite	Genoa	15-4	F R S N Co
4	Ischia	2781	Maganzuri	China	16-4	F Crocco
5	Peninsular	2919	Cubitt	Aden	9-4	P & O Co
7	Imaum	2704	Penberthy	Dunkirk	11-4	K N & Co
8	China	3855	Tomanovich	Calcutta	7-4	A L S N C
9	Shadwell	2593	Tointon	Antwerp	11-4	M M & Co
10&11	Kt of the Garter	1297	Billett	A'werp	13-4	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4033	London	London	16-4	P & O Co
14	Dott	630	Gilmore	Rangoon	6-4	B'bay Co
15	Mercedes de Larrinaga	2701	O'Connor	Genoa	16-4	K N & Co

30 Tons Crane.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Shahnoor	2198	Danison	Red sea ports	8-4	E Tajbhoy

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	513	Mahomed	Manglore	8-1	Shpd & Co

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Dido s	Pickering	Hull, Mar 3

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Housatonic s	Henry	Rangoon
	Pekin s	Cooke	London
	Lindula s	Tuck	Zanzibar, &c
	Langdale s	Kelly	Liverpool

The steamer Katoria, Captain Smith, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday;—
Steamer Dido, for Hull.
" R Rubattino, for Ganoa, etc.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived at Suez, from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 4th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Sardina, arrived at London, on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia arrived at Plymouth, on the evening of 3rd instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Australia, arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the morning of the 4th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Syria arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the morning of the 4th instant.

The P and O Cos steamer Mazagon, arrived at London, on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw, arrived at London, on the morning of the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Langdale s—240 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1160 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 35 bales wool David Sassoon and Co 26 bales wool M Ratansey; 13000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros 2000 cwt myrabollams K Shrikrishnadas; 200 bales cotton Finlay Muir and 825 cwts myrabollams W Becher; 34 cwts cotton The Sizing Materials Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji.

Begonia s—1530 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji; 1,005 cwts myrabbollams A Madhowji; 2000 cwts maize Sanday and Co; 812 cwt Myrabollams E Oomersey; 6 bales wool D Nanji.

Pekin s—9 bales hides and skins B Esmail.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—2 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co; 1002 cwt Myrabbollams P Jethabhoy; 50 cwt olibanum J Nurbheram; 35 bales skins W & A Graham and Co; 25 cwt deer horns J Rahimtoola; 28 bales skins E Shewji; 25 cwt deer horns M Mahomed and Co; 30 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji and Co; 1625 cwt myrabollams and 1004 cwt cottonseed A Khimji; 520 cwt myrabollams E Oomersee; 4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—2000 cwt myrabollams G Madhowji; 1005 cwt myrabollams A Mahadeo; 4037 cwt myraballams W Becher; 1004 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey; 145 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 0005 cwt myraballams D Nanji and Co; 6000 cwt castorseed Sounday and Co; 3000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt myrabollams G Madhowji; 8000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 1008 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey

Louisiana s—1000 cwts myrabollams D Nanji

FOR HAVRE.

Montenegro s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton G G Tejpal and Co; 4009 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 5 bales cotton Prier de Saond and Co 2000 ctw linseed and 4009 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros;

FOR DUNKIRK.

Warora s—114 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Imaum s—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 220 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 65 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2001 cwt poppyseed A Blaschoch and Co; 4000 cwt maize N Khairar and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garther s—50 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 220 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 220 bales cotton 3151 bales hemp and fly Kimjee Visram and Co; 50 bales hemp Ebjee Gomorsey; 420 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 100 bales cotton H Govindjee; 500 cwt myrabollams The Bombay Union Agency; 3000 cwt poppyseed Volkar Bros; 1000 cwt popysed cwt gingellyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 200 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri; 430 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 7 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey

Shedwell s—2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co; 495 bales cotton Glade and Co,

Caspian s—56 cwt gingelly V Kessowjee; 2000 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 1000 cwt wheat N Futehally and Co; 50 bales hem Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Cronsay s—2 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 249 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 100 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams Volkart Bros; 103 cwt myrabollams 4003 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy

Fulwell s—605 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 400 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 90 bales hemp R S N Talati and Co; 4000 cwt crushed bones R Kaderbhoy; 115 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 6000 cwt rapeseed 40.0 cwt linseed and 1000 popyseed Volkart Bros

FOR GENOA,

Mercede-de-Larrinaga s—600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton G Tijpal and Co; 8000 cwt linseed Ernst Lam and Co; 8060 cwt linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana 6003 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt linseed Valkart Bros; 1001 cwt linseed 4002 cwt gingellyseed A B Oscoeck and Co; 52 cwt turmeric M G Joomabhoy and Co; 1001 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 985 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co 3000 cwt linseed John Facheri

FOR SHANGHAI,

Chusan s—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros

Ischia s—327 bales twist Talati and Co; 150 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 500 bales twist K Noordin and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—30 bales twist Talati and Co; 2000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist Talati and Co; 50 bales twist Cilas E Sassoon; 1200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co.

SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, M.P., has acquired the Hutton Hall Estate, in North Yorkshire, which was the principal residence for many years of the late Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P. He does not, however, intend to enter into personal occupation of the estate, which will be let with the shooting, extending over 1,[illegible] acres.

THE
NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB,
Manufacture Everything they deal in, including
TUSSAH SERGES
Specially designed for Bombay wear to stand dail washing.
SUPERFINE
CASHMERES
for LADIES' COSTUMES,
in 60 Shades,
54" wide, Rs. 3-0 per yard.

SUITINGS FOR THE
HILLS, SCHOOL
HOME OR SHIKAR.
NAVY SERGES,
NAVY WORSTEDS,
NAVY BROADCLOTHS,
For YACHTING and AT SEA.
BLANKETS for HORSE,
SERVANT, ARMY, HOSPITAL
and BED.
Knitted Cholera Belts, As. 9 to Rs. 1-4,
All Army Necessaries and all
Classes of Woollen
(*but no Cotton or Linen*)
GOODS.
Officers Commanding Regiments and
Quartermasters are respectfully
requested to send for our
Price List of
REGIMENTAL GOODS.

DHARIWAL,
PUNJAB.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE WAR.
SILK versus COTTON.
TRIUMPH OF THE FORMER.
Our Genuine "KOSSI" SILKS which are in the long run than COTTON, are best suited for Ladies' Blouses and Gents' Suits. They are Soft, Cool, Washing and Durable. A trial order will convince you of this.
Please write for samples to
N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
BENARES CANTONMENT.
(Please reject worthless substitutes.)

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST
INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE,
LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON
Sole Vendors in India and Burmah
of
SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S RENOWNED
ASTRONOMICAL
INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!
THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
Subscriptions are now being
Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.......................£2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,000,000
ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW
SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
MUSIC SHOP
Where you can have the best
selection of all things
MUSICAL
AT
LOWER PRICES
than you would probably pay
Elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.
The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1904.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA INDIAN MEMORIAL.

WE, in Bombay, in respect to the Queen Victoria Indian Memorial are in pretty much the same position as a very large section of the Sons of the Empire were in regard to the South African War. We were opposed to it in its inception. But, the country being committed to it, we must do our best to make it a success. Had Bombay been blest with a strong Governor, determined that the second city in the empire and the most progressive presidency in India, should "play second fiddle" to none, we should have had a memorial worthy "the great white Queen," instead of a memorial whose very existence is not known to two in every thousand of the population. But we permitted ourselves to be cajoled into joining the Valhalla scheme. So we must make the best of it. In order to put forward the attractions of the scheme, it will be remembered, the promoters decided upon the publication of a special journal. The first number appeared in April 1901. The second has just come to hand. It contains a short editorial, a record of the progress of events in the past three years, including reports of speeches delivered by the Viceroy and Sir William Emerson, notes on the ornamental building stones of India, the marble quarries of Rajputana, and on the class of objects required for the museum, a list of subscriptions, a note on the anticipated outlay on the Memorial Hall, a descriptive list of objects already presented or acquired and objects promised. During the past three years, it seems, the project has taken definite and concrete shape. A very large sum of money has been collected in subscriptions throughout the country. The provisional Committee has been replaced by a body of trustees, created and invested with powers by an Act passed in the Imperial Legislative Council. The architect has been selected and has submitted his drawings and plans. The site of the building on the Calcutta maidan has been finally chosen and work on the foundations is already far advanced. Further, we learn that a substantial beginning has been made with the collection of objects to be placed in the Hall; for, observes the editor of the Journal, it will be remembered that in addition to its main and central purpose of commemorating Queen Victoria, the building is intended to serve the purpose of a National Gallery for India, containing memorials of all that has been great or remarkable in its history, whether relating to events or persons.

As is pointed out, some years must elapse before the Hall and its surroundings will be finished and although a large sum of money has been collected, more will be required. There will be a continuous call upon the co-operation both of the original promoters of the scheme and of new well-wishers, as "in the changing conditions of Indian society and life, many of the first patrons will have left the country before the later stages are reached, and it can only be by the willingness of others, to take their place that the end can be finally achieved." The sum already promised, in the form of contributions, amounts to over fifty-six lakhs of rupees. The greater part of the sum collected is invested at a satisfactory rate of interest. But it is stated that the increase that will thereby accrue during the construction of the building will be largely consumed in contingent expenses. Government has accepted, as their contribution to the Memorial, the annual charge that will be entailed by the custody and upkeep of the building, including salary of the curator and staff and the maintenance of the grounds when these have been completed. They could not very well have done less; indeed they might be expected to undertake more, by the employment of convict labour in every possible direction, in the laying out of the grounds and even in the construction of the building itself. It is estimated that a sum of three lakhs will be required for laying out the surroundings of the Hall, while a similar sum will be wanted for the purchase of objects and a third sum of like amount for the creation of an endowment fund so as to admit of the annual purchase of a limited number of objects, or the execution of internal additions and decorations. But the trustees would prefer to raise a larger endowment fund than is here foreshadowed that the usefulness of the institution need not be restricted. The amount to be expended on the building of which Sir William Emerson, President of the British Institute of Architects, has prepared the plans, is set down at forty-five lakhs. Some of the native princes have offered larger sums than the Viceroy is disposed to accept. So there is still ample room for the exercise of private philanthropy. Indeed it is much to be preferred that private individuals shall give voluntarily and generously than that the Chiefs of native states shall devote to the fund, sums which might very well be devoted to the amelioration of the conditon of their own subjects.

Of the objects required for the collections in the Hall, not much, but enough, information is given. In the Queen's vestibule will be pictures and memorials of her life, some of which have been already presented by the King and of which it is hoped to procure a still larger collection. This and the Central Hall will be devoted entirely to the memory of the late Queen. In other rooms will be collections of sculptures, paintings, arms, manuscripts, engravings and relics of every description—provided that they possess either conspicuous individual interest or historic value—connected with notable events or with the careers of remarkable men in the history of India in modern times. "Auld nick-nackets, rusty airn caps and jinglin jackets, parritch pats and auld saut-jackets, Tubalcain's fire-shool and fender, a broom-stick of the witch of Ender, the knife that nicket Abel's craig," and the like, may be accepted or not at the discretion of the trustees, but they recognise that it is beyond their power or that of any individual among them, to make the whole of the collections above indicated; and the hope is entertained that their labours will be lightened by the voluntary co-operation and generosity of others. Five important oil-paintings have been given by the King. The Viceroy has sent a number of pictures, engravings from the Government House collection, besides something like fifty original sketches of Delhi Durbar incidents by Mr. Mortimer Menpes. The Nawab of Murshidabad has presented a whole museum of over a hundred interesting objects, including the stone throne of the Nawabs Nazim of Bengal and the embroidered kanats looted from the Mahrattas by Ali Verdin Khan. The Rajah of Hill Tippera has been a generous contributor of historical engravings, articles which undoubtedly are more suited to the walls of a national gallery than those of a private residence, a point which may suggest the offer of similar works by other present possessors. The Government of India has presented a large number of seals and manuscripts, but only a fraction of the exhibits required have yet been either obtained or promised. One of the most noteworthy facts in connection with the scheme is that of fifty-six lakhs of rupees, originally promised less than sixteen lakhs still remains uncollected. As a rule in this country a much larger proportion is never seen, but in this case, inasmuch as the bulk of outstandings is represented by contributions which at the request of their donors were spread out over a period of years, it is likely that the greater part will be realised.

INDIAN-MADE HARDWARE.

FULL as the Indian bazaars are of cheap and shoddy hardware—a fact which is indicative of the enormous sale that these productions must have amongst the poorer classes of the population—it does not seem to have occurred to anyone in India, until just recently, that there was a field for an indigenous industry that would cater for the demand for this class of goods. It is a fact that India in many directions of commerce will buy a class of merchandise that no manufacturer would dare to offer for sale at home or indeed in any other country in the world. We could, if necessary, point to many specific examples of this fact. Birmingham and Sheffield makers, to compete with German and other continental dealers, send goods which, but for the demand in India, would otherwise have to be consigned to the dust heap. A glance over an average bazaar stall will show that there is for instance not a single knife of Sheffield manufacture which is not a "waster." The prices compared even with prices at the factory for moderately respectable goods are ridiculous. The result, however, is that every native, however poor, can afford to possess a pocket knife, and the possibility of possession has rendered that article an essential adjunct to the routine of his existence. Here then comes the chance of the enterprising Indian manufacturer. There is little doubt that there are great possibilities in this country for a small hardware industry. The fact has at length been recognised; and one native firm has already decided to capitalise a business which will compete directly with home makers who perforce send the very worst examples of their manufactures to this country on account of the inexorable demand for the cheapest of cheap articles and the aggressive tactics of German makers. The only fear that such an industry will not succeed arises out of the prejudice of the native buyer in favour of western made goods. He has to a great extent ceased to patronise "home industries." Once upon a time a bit of cold steel fashioned into the semblance of a knife, which possessed not the slightest attempt at a handle, satisfied all his requirements. A roughly forged blade made from an old steel spring or a disused file and stuck into a piece of crudely turned teak without ferrule or rivet served him for a razor. And most of his domestic hardware was of the same primitive form and character. In a way it was probably as serviceable as the present shoddy ware that he buys in the bazaar. Here lies the danger for the coming commendable attempt to raise up in India an industry, which the country certainly ought to possess. The Indian article always bears a home-made look, and the Indian buyer never fails to recognise this. Recently our brass and silver workers, disgusted with their efforts in the direction of traditional craftsmanship have turned their attention to western designs. But unfortunately their attempts to copy the Birmingham-made article necessitate the expenditure of ten times the labour of the original production and then in the end the result of their labour has not the same finished appearance. Consequently an article which ought to sell for at least four times the amount asked for the imported production cannot compete with it at an even price. It bears the hall-mark of the Indian craftsman and consequently the Indian will have none of it. The European sees in it neither art nor merit, and will not buy it. The craftsman is thus baulked on every hand. If the new enterprise result in the production of an article which has an Indian look about it, we should say it will fail; if on the other hand it competes in finish and appearance with the imported production there is an immense field open to the industry. The ryot could be catered for and his demands satisfied in a way which even his own iron-worker cannot now satisfy, and in the bazaars there is no reason why the stalls should not be swept clean of shoddy German manufactures, and refilled with cheap but serviceable Indian wares. The Indian can make a better class of goods. He has proved that no one in the world understands the production of finely tempered steel better than he; but the market for an industry of this kind would be very limited, and it would be hardly worth while catering for. At any rate the new venture will be watched with keen interest.

ABOUT THE MANGO.

THE mango is not peculiar to India. Indeed varieties of the tree may be found throughout the tropical zone, and it is met, just as frequently in the West as in the East Indies. But among the fond memories of the sojourner in India is sure to be found a place for the delights of the mango. The fruit possesses the exquisite flavour which it would be folly to attempt to describe adequately, but which has been summed up by Lady Brassey as a combination of apricot and pineapple. No wonder then it sells so readily. A good crop of a good variety is to the grower as good as ready cash. It is rather surprising that more attention has not been paid to the scientific culture of the tree. We are sure that a pamphlet on the subject written by Mr. G. Marshall Woodrow, a gentleman well-known in the Bombay Presidency and formerly Professor of Botany at the College of Science, Poona, will be welcomed by all who take an interest in the cultivation of the mango. Mr. Woodrow has collated his facts in an interesting and orderly manner, and it would be impossible to read his little work without gleaning a good deal of information of great practical value. The pamphlet shows that soil in which the tree thrives and flowers best is a loamy material about three feet in depth containing from five to ten per cent. of lime and enough peroxide of iron to give the ground a reddish tinge. Mr. Woodrow also points out that the mango should be planted on ground upon which no other crop is grown; unless it should be some plant of the leguminous order which might be ploughed into the soil to strengthen it. He explains the process of artificial fertilization, which, it appears, may be performed with success upon the plant and also the operations of grafting, enarching, and budding. A paragraph upon the enemies of the mango tree will be found useful by cultivators. Mr. Woodrow explains that the mango is subject to the attacks of several species of caterpillar which are especially injurious to immature trees on account of their practice of eating up the young growths and inducing the formation of twiggy branchlets. Other grubs inject their eggs into the tender shoots, and cause a bulging of the mature growths. Such bulge shoots, Mr. Woodrow says, should be cut off and destroyed, and he also advises growers not to molest the crows which settle upon the trees for the purpose of securing their grubs. Soap suds containing one per cent of kerosene are a preventive against the ravages of aphids, which are a great source of weakness to the tree, and to guard against the damage caused by rats which destroy mango seedlings in order to consume the pith, he suggests that a mixture of arsenic with butter or flour should be placed around the plants. The book closes with a list of the better known mangoes to be obtained in India and also short descriptions of their chief characteristics. This shows that the varieties of the tree must be almost endless. In respect of general appearance, Mr. Woodrow gives the palm to the Pia-posha, a rare Poona variety. In respect of flavour and general fragrance in eating, he agrees with most people that the Alphonse mango grown at Kirkee is the best of all. The pamphlet should be of interest to most people who eat mangoes as well as those who grow them. It even supplies an approved recipe for mango chutney, and there is much information about the history of the plant which is very interesting reading.

THE Boundary Commission for the demarcation of the Mohmand border has been postponed until the autumn.

H. H. the NIZAM'S Government is said to have issued orders to Mr. Templeton, proprietor of the "Hyderabad Chronicle," and Mr. Newton, Pleader, to leave the Nizam's Dominions by the 7th instant.

MR. JAMSHEDJI SORABJI SETHNA, Chancellor of the French Consulate, Bombay, has just received from M. Combes, Premier and minister of the Interior, France, a medal of Honor and diploma, for his services during the eight years of the epidemic of plague, and for the service rendered to the French Doctors and specially to Doctor Yearsin of the Pasteur Institute. Mr. Jamshedji Sorabji Sethna has been during 20 years the servant of the French Government.

A BURMESE vernacular newspaper publishes a letter from a correspondent telling of the birth of "Siamese twins" a few days ago at the village of Linyangin near the Zayawadi railway station in the Toungoo district of Burma. The father is Ko Shwe Hlain and the mother Mah U Pyu. It is a boy or boys. All the members are perfectly formed. There is one body, but above the shoulders are two heads, attached each to a separate neck; there are only two arms, but there are two pairs of legs, not in the least deformed and seemingly belonging to two distinct persons. The child or children lived only for one hour after birth. Ko Shwe Hlain took immediate steps to have his offspring preserved in spirits, as he intends to keep it, very probably with an eye to business, the Burmese, it appears, being very curious in regard to such freaks of nature.

THE special correspondent of the "China Mail" writes from Tokio:—As if having heard of several desperate plots to eke out news the War Office came to a dreadful determination to set apart a room for foreign correspondents and therein to give daily official news. The announcement thrilled the correspondents with delight and next day a stampede took place for the office. A warm fire glowed in the grate and the room was as cosy as modern furniture could make it. These things pleased the correspondents immensely, but to see their faces when they went to the board above the mantel-piece containing sheets of foolscap paper would have been worth half a lifetime to a student of physiognomy. The alleged news smelt of the must of ages and was such that it almost turned the ink green with regrets. "It is officially announced" commenced one slip, "that an attack was made on Port Arthur on the night of February 10th" whilst another tendered the information that Mexico had decided to be neutral. Whether to take the whole thing as a huge joke or not was puzzling to the paralysed correspondents, but since that day hardly a foreign foot has been placed in the room for fear that an announcement would be made that Queen Anne was dead.

AFTER a hearing lasting two weeks, judgment has been delivered, Reuter's correspondent states, in the case of a prisoner named Russnak and 53 other persons who have been tried on charges connected with the anti-Jewish riots at Kishineff last year. Eighteen of the accused were charged with murder and the remainder with complicity. Russnak and another man named Bordian were found guilty of the murder of a married couple named Fonarshi, and were sentenced to four years' and eight months' hard labour respectively. Fifteen of the accused received sentences of imprisonment ranging from four months to one year, and 36 were acquitted. The claims presented by Jews were rejected. The sentences will receive legal force on April 25, after examination by the Appeal Court of any appeals which may be presented.

SAVED FROM THE TURK.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE IN THE NEAR EAST.

ONLY three or four days' journey from London lie the regions which to Western Europeans are almost the least known countries of the world. They make up the Turkish Empire and those provinces which, after five centuries of its desolating misrule have at last saved themselves from its power. But Montenegro must be counted among them, though it has never yielded to the invader. Greece, of course is freely visited, because so many people are intersted in her art and history, and there is no difficulty in getting enough to eat there. But each of the other countries remains to the traveller "a vision of his own."

Perhaps it will turn out, writes a Reviewer in a home paper, that the Turk's one great service to European history has been the preservation of certain rough patches of European territory still undesecrated by the tourist. Enter these lands, and in half a day you are in a society to which the England of the Heptarchy would seem overcivilised and pampered. Nowhere else is it now possible to realise what the mediæval world was like, or the sort of life our fathers led before steam and gas and printing began their revolutions. Into these lands Miss Durham has penetrated perhaps as far as any Western woman or man now living. She seems to have made three seperate journeys—the most adventurous only last summer when she reached the "forbidden" town of Pech (Ipek). On the first journey she had a companion; otherwise she went quite alone.

ANOTHER MISS KINGSLEY.

In a volume entitled "Through The Lands of The Serb" she tells the story with unfailing vivacity. It is something like reading Miss Mary Kingsley again. There is the same courage, the same humorous audacity, the same indifference to British opinions, and much the same breezy use of slang. It is a slap-dash style; it takes things as they come, and seems to say "go as you please, as long as you're not sentimental." But from vulgarity it is entirely saved by its real humour and by the shrewdness and wealth of knowledge behind it. Besides, it rises and falls quite easily with the subject, and can be as strong and dignified as it is gay. Contrast these three passages, for instances all through her journeys Miss Durham was constantly honoured with proposals of marriage, as in a scene at Cetinje, when a whole group of fine Montenegrins offered in turn:—

"I have no money," says one youth frankly, "but thou hast perhaps enough." And he is good and beautiful," say his friends, For they are all cheerfully aware that their faces are their only fortunes. There is a barbaric simplicity and a lack of any attempt at romance about the proposed arrangements which is exquisitely funny, and they are far too honest to pretend that I possess any attraction beyond my supposed wealth. I have often wondered what the crowd would do if I accepted someone temporarily, but have never dared try. Five offers in twenty minutes is about my highest record.

From that, pass to this description of Dukle, once the Roman town of Dioclea, and then the capital of early Servia:—

It is a forlorn, lonesome, "sic transit" spot, inhabited by numbers of tortoises peering about with their aged old-world little faces, and wrinkled, leatherynecks. Tesseræ work up through the turf, fine cornices and mouldings lie about among the brambles and the live green acanthus flourishes near the stony leaves of big Corinthian capitals. One slab-paved road remains, all that is left of what appears to have been a forum, some fifty yards long, with the bases of columns strewn along it at intervals, and at the further end the remains of a small building with a round apse. A man lives in a hut hard by and cultivates a few patches of ground among the ruins, which are so smothered in vegetation that it is difficult to form any good idea of the plan of the town.

LIFE IN PRIMITIVE LANDS.

Or, for the reverse side again, take this scene, so familiar in the Balkans:—

The broth, being the stewing of a lamb, was excellent. . . . We dipped out of the cauldron and offered one another the tit-bits. When the lamb's head was fished up monsieur was grieved that I should not have had it, and, pulling out the eyes and tongue, offered me them in his hand. In order to make me understand exactly what the morsel was, they put out their own tongues and waggled them about. I said I had had quite enough, and thanked him, and they divided the delicacies carefully between them, each taking a bite.

In this case Miss Durham hardly exhibited the resolution of the present reviewer, who, when a lamb's eye was passed up the table for him on the point of a knife, gulped it down without blenching. But then it was war time.

So with grave and gay, but always in the highest spirits and full of interest, Miss Durham leads us through these wild and primitive lands. It is hard to say which is the more delightful, her descriptions or her character sketches and adventures. The book "goes" from end to end. Perhaps it is best of all when it touches the Albanians, the most difficult of all the Near Eastern problems, with the fine mountaineers, so alert and so remorseless, speaking and untraceable language that has hardly even a written alphabet:—

The deplorable state of Albania is an even stronger indictment against Turkish "government" than that of Macedonia. To-day the country is practically in a state of anarchy. Little or nothing is done in the way of cultivation; blood feuds rage. . . Indeed, the Albanian has many of the physical attributes of a beast of prey. A lean, wiry thing, all tough sinew, and as supple as a panther, he moves with a long, easy stride, quite silently, for his feet are shod with pliant leathern sandals with which he grips the rock as he climbs. He is heavily armed, and as he goes his keen eyes watch ceaselessly for the foe he is always expecting to meet. . . . His boldly-striped garments, with their lines and zigzags of black embroidery, recall the markings of the tiger, the zebra, and sundry venomous snakes and insects.

"BAG AND BAGGAGE."

Upon the main question of the Balkans Miss Durham has no doubt whatever; nothing can be done till Turkish "government" goes. The countries that have been released from the Turk during the last eighty years may not have reached absolute perfection, but neither has London, and even of Servia Miss Durham says that a journey from that country into Turkey is like stepping from the pavement into the sewer.

I confess (she says in another place) that I never see the Crescent on the borders without a curious thrill. I was brought up to consider the Turk a virtuous and much-injured individual. Now I never cross his frontier without hoping soon to be able to witness his departure from Europe.

Referring to the Treaty of Berlin, when we flung back all Macedonia to the Turkish oppressor, she writes:—

The apathy of England towards the suffering of the Balkan Christians is a bitter thing to all the Serb peoples. . . . "You people have been our enemies," said someone, "and you know it, but you have come alone all the way here among us. When you go home you must tell the truth about us. It is all we ask of you. For that England can be really aware of what life under the Turk has meant for the Balkan people none who have lived that life can credit.

And the words that conclude this excellent and clear-sighted book may also be quoted:—

As long as the Turk is permitted to govern Christian peoples, so long will there be trouble in the Balkans. That the Balkan Slavs are not as black as they have often been painted I have tried to show by telling how they have treated me. If they do not possess all the virtues of civilisation, they are free from many of its vices. I have found them kindly, generous and honest and I wish them very well.

During this winter Miss Durham has been acting as one of the voluntary agents for the Macedonian Relief Fund and has lately been in charge of the hospital and depot at Ochrida. She will naturally have found the Slav Christians there of a far lower type than the free Montenegrins or even the Serbs who have enjoyed liberty for more than a generation. But the very contrast is only another argument for the necessity of change, another proof of the blight that accompanies Turkish misrule.

ON THE ROAD TO WI-JU.

JAPANESE ARMY'S ADVANCE.

RUSSIA'S DEFENCE.

PROTECTING THE BASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Reuter wires from Seoul that the first Japanese army of 45,000 men is advancing from An-ju to Wi-ju by three routes.

Junks are landing large supplies at An-ju and 5,000 horses are being landed for each division, but they are in bad condition and it is expected will be exhausted in six months.

The troops are suffering from frost-bitten feet.

Reuter (Tokio) says that fragments of the remains of the late Commander Herose who was blown to pieces at Port Arthur on the 26th March, have been brought to Tokio and received with every honour and will be publicly interred.

The Koreans at Wi-ju report that only small parties of Russians are on the Upper Yalu.

Admiral Alexeieff has returned to Mukden.

M. Khilkoff, Inspector-General of the Lines of Communication, who has returned to St. Petersburg to confer with the authorities says that the scarcity of cars and locomotives on the Eastern Section of the railway has been remedied.

West of Irkutsh there are ten trains and beyond Baikal nine goods, besides passenger and military trains running daily in either direction.

M. Khilkoff returns in a fortnight to supervise the construction of the line around Lake Baikal.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Great indignation is felt at Belgrade at the Tsar's refusal to accept the Committee's proposal to raise a Corps of five hundred Servians to assist the Russians.

One thousand applications have been received.

The Russian Sappers have completed the fortifications along the line extending through the towns of Taipin and Takushan in Southern Manchuria. Artillery is now being placed in position.

There is a similar entrenched line between Pengh-wang-cheng. These lines render the headquarters at Mukden almost impregnable.

Big guns are being mounted at Mukden.

THE CAMPAIGN ON LAND.

A FORECAST.

MR. W. H. DONALD, the Special Correspondent of the "China Mail" writing from Tokio on February 29, bewails the lot of the correspondents detained there by the Japanese. Discussing the prospects of the land campaign he writes:—According to all reports, Russian forces have advanced well into Korea having crossed the Yalu and traversed as far South as Chong-ju, on the West Coast of the peninsula. Some have even reached Hwang-ju further South and have succeeded in destroying telegraphic communication between that place and Chong-ju. On the other hand, it is stated that Russia, unprepared as she is for a big struggle, will endeavour to avert the exhaustion which must surely follow strenuous initial resistance, by adopting tactics similar to those which won for her success against the Napoleonic advance on Moscow. She would, some have it, be quite prepared to leave Port Arthur and Vladivostock deserted, and perhaps in ruins, retreating northward and resting until such time as she could afford to launch her forces against what she regards as the insignificant, pigmy soldiers of Nippon. The success of such a scheme, however, would be doubtful, for the army of Japan is not like the tired army of Napoleon, and furthermore the soldiers are hardy enough to endure all the snows that Siberian skies feel disposed to heap upon them. They are, in addition, sufficiently skilled in strategy to take free and full advantage of every opportunity offered them to fortify themselves, and since Russia recognises that she is not likely to give them the opportunity of becoming firmly entrenched such a thing is less likely, too, with a General like Kuropatkin, as Commander-in-Chief He is a man whose exploits at Geok Tepe in 1882, in the Russo-Turkish war, the Khivan Expedition, and the Khokandese and Mery campaigns, stamp him as one who could force a foe to the utmost limits of his powers.

At Geok Tepe it was Kuropatkin who ordered his men to give no quarter to male or female, and the horror of the bloody butchery which ensued, and continued for three days after the fall of the fortress shocked the world even more than the recent Jewish massacres of Kishineff. With a reputation for personal daring and an utter disregard for the fate of men it can almost be taken for granted that the Commander-in-Chief will not spare anything to overcome his enemy at the outset of the campaign. His reputation with the army—by whom he is considered as much a hero as was General Skobeleff—is too great to be sacrificed by slothful action, or the appearane of cowardice, which would surely be fostered by a retreat, and since combined with that is his supreme contempt for the Japanese, it is reasonable to suppose that he will force the fighting the moment the Japanese show their noses over the frontier, even if he does not do so beforehand.

That Russia's army is Russia's strength is a belief firmly fixed in the Russian mind and upon it all hopes for the future will be based. For the Japanese have as much contempt as the Russians have for Japan, however, and the opinion is freely expressed here that it will be overcome easily. Great hopes are placed in the gorgeous failure that the Siberian railway is trusted to prove, and in the lack of loyalty which the majority of Russian soldiers are supposed to possess. Japan is preparing a scheme to deliver the land forces of the enemy just as serious a blow as was delivered by the fleet and it is to ensure the success of that scheme that she is preventing correspondents from going to the front. So secret has every movement been that it is difficult to even conjecture what her intentions are.

It is well-known that there are designs upon Port Arthur, and it is expected that that place will fall very easily. Visitors recently arrived from there have told me that whilst the fortresses look formidable they contain many dummy guns and many serviceable guns unmounted and that, generally, the stories of the great strength of the fortress have been fashioned on fiction, and not on fact. No doubt, Japan will, when she is ready, make a combined attack by land and sea, and if she does the Russians will be given just as much employment to defend themselves as they will care to have. Once having swept the whole of the Southern portion of Manchuria clear of Russians, Japan will continue the campaign northwards and her progress in that direction will just depend upon the character of the Russian defences and the number of men ready to hold them. So far as the Koreans are concerned, it is almost certain now that they will remain quiet, though in several portions of the peninsula bands have taken charge of districts, and have murdered Japanese travellers and residents. Such a thing is only natural with men of the barbaric nature of the Koreans, and though there is considerable ill-feeling towards Japan, it can almost be taken for granted that there will be no general hostile movement directed against her. Russia has done much in an endeavour to buy Korean sympathy and support, but the disarmament of the forces has robbed her of all chance of help from that quarter. The Emperor, who has been ready to fly to any spot where a refuge offered, has been encouraged by the initial success of the Japanese and has now announced that he is quite ready to allow his safety to rest in the hands of the Japanese. Over Korea, indeed, flies the flag of Japan and having captured the principal sea-port on the Western Coast she holds in her possessions the key of the southern position, and, with the Russian men-of-war caged in Port Arthur, she will probably be able to work her will upon them.

The attitude of Russia under the circumstances is, indeed, pitiful, and in a wild effort to keep outsiders from becoming acquainted with the condition of Port Arthur and the fleet there, she is doing extraordinary things and making such an egregious ass of herself that she runs the risk of alienating any sympathy from the outside world, which she might have had. She has refused to grant an exequatur to Mr. Morgan, as United States Consul, as she does not want foreigners in Port Arthur, and, worse still, she has arrested and fired upon the undefended British ship "Hsiping" for a similar reason. She was afraid that the Captain and officers of the steamer who were compelled to put into Port Arthur owing to a gale on the 10th instant would divulge secrets with regard to the fortifications, and, after the ship had arrived in the harbour one of the battleships fired three shots at her and ordered her to cast anchor. This the ship did promptly, and was subsequently ordered to sail for Dalny, where she was convoyed by two Russian vessels. At Dalny her papers were taken from her, and the Captain was refused permission to either wire to a British consul or to the steamer's agents. In a couple of days, however, the Russians came to their senses, and they allowed the steamer to sail for Shanghai. Such extraordinary conduct, which is in itself a "casus belli," should certainly receive close attention from Great Britain, and no doubt it will. It has been said that Russia fired on the vessel with the hope of dragging Great Britian into the war so that her intervention would be an excuse for the assistance of France being secured for Russia, but that is not likely.

The one thing noticeable in the East is the strong anti-Japanese tone of the French press. They lose no opportunity to attack Japan, and laud Russia on every occasion. French residents, too, refrain from assisting Japan in any way, and that is particularly noticeable in the matter of the fund for the Red Cross Society being raised by foreigners. Every nation but France is represented either on the subscription lists, or on the committee, and large sums of money are coming forward freely from all. Generally, the war fund is rising with leaps and bounds, and opportunity has been given for inspiring displays of that fine sense of loyalty which seems to permeate the Japanese nation. From the palace of the Emperor to the hovel of the poorest subject, the most cherished of personal treasures are being handed to the banks for war purposes, and there is a sacrifice of valuables now being made the equal of which has probably not been seen in any other part of the world before. The idea of realising upon bullion, gold coins, and curios, was mooted by a prominent banker of Tokyo who yielded the collection of years to the mercilessness of the melting pot, and his example was promptly emulated by the Emperor himself, and by many of the noblest families in the land. This free offering of costly charms is a glorious thing to see, and is but another evidence of the distance the non-combatants are prepared to go to help their nation to victory. Of fighting strength much is forthcoming and from every trade and every profession volunteers are pressing forward to take up arms and swell the ranks of the soldiery. This bodes well for the honour and glory of Japan, and whilst the best the nation has is offering she need fear no foe.

PROCLAMATION BY VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

The following is a translation of a proclamation posted up in Chinese in Moukden on Feb. 3 (Russian date) and reproduced by the "Peking and Tientsin Times":—

The public are hereby notified that on account of the Russo-Japanese conflict the following six articles are published by the Viceroy.

1.—The Japanese dealings with Russia are so unscrupulous that they made a sudden attack on the Russian navy preventing the Russians from properly protecting Chinese territory against invasion, and Russian property from being attacked, and it will be impossible for Russia at any time to do this unless Russian interests are respected by the Chinese.

2.—In this war Russian and Chinese interests are so closely connected that China is bound to unite with Russia against any invasion. The Chinese Government has declared in an Imperial Edict that it is neutral. The Viceroy therefore requires that all officials in Manchuria give assistance to Russians when they go to purchase provisions and other military requisites.

3.—All classes of people must remain as they were in Manchuria and conduct their usual business. They must not be afraid of the Russian troops, who will not only not assault the people, but will give them every protection.

4.—The people residing near the Eastern railway line, and the telegraph lines, are required to protect the same from harm to the best of their ability. Officials and village guards must think out some proper method of protection. If anyone destroys or damages the line, not only the actual culprits will be severely dealt with, but those who do not prevent the destruction when it is in their power to do so; they also will be held responsible.

5.—The Red-beards are the worst class of people in Manchuria, and the Russian Military authorities are anxious to suppress them in order that the good people may be protected. The people must therefore not hesitate to report the whereabouts of these rioters so that they may be dispersed the sooner. If any one, who knows the whereabouts of these disturbers of the peace, fails to report the same, he will be punished as severely as the rioters themselves.

6.—The Viceroy fully understands that the people are in sympathy with the Russians, but if there are any officials here inclined to regard the Russians with hostile eyes, due notice is hereby given that they will be discharged. The Russian Government will think out its own way of protecting Russian interests.

RUSSIAN STORES CAPTURED.

The "N.-C. Daily News" of Feby. 12th reports that the Liaotung fortress is in sore straits was evident, when the commandant declared desperately a week or more ago that the garrisons would fight to the last, but would never surrender. The difficulties of provisioning the place must be serious by now. We learned yesterday that 3,000,000 lbs. of beef shipped over from America through Messrs. Getz and Co. by the 'Coptic' and the 'Korea,' and intended for Port Arthur, have been seized by the Japanese at Nagasaki. No more provisions of any sort are likely to get into the Peninsula by sea, as yet at all events, and if the Japanese succeed in cutting the land communication as well, there seems little hope left for Port Arthur, be its batteries never so many or strong.

That Port Arthur is the objective of a serious attack in this way is becoming more and more apparent. So far as it is possible to glean anything at all about the Japanese plan of campaign on land, an attempt will be made to reduce the Liaotung peninsula and then to advance on Harbin on two mainlines, the second being from north Korea. We have good authority for saying that although the disembarkation of troops at Chemulpo has been discontinued it is only because a more favourable landing place has been found at the mouth of the Ta dong river near Chinampo. The Seoul-Wiju railway, now building, is conveniently handy at Hwangchyu.

NIUCHWANG AND THE WAR.

The following was circulated among the Consular Body at Niuchwang, August 7th, 1900:—

PROCLAMATION BY RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

Yingkow, August 6.

'Sir,—The hostile behaviour of the Chinese authorities, who had first encouraged the rebellion and then declared that they could not maintain order, ended in the open attack on our forces which were placed in the City in accordance with the wish of the Consular body. During the said attack the Chinese authorities had fled, leaving the town to its fate. To avoid disorder and looting by the Chinese mob and with the object of protecting the commerce of the port and the property of the foreigners, the Russian Military Authority found it necessary to place the town under the guard of the Imperial Russian troops.

It may be added that the perfidious destruction of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the insurgents and soldiers also necessitated our placing in Yingkow a force of troops to protect the same. Nevertheless the Imperial Government tried to avoid the extreme measure, Yingkow being a Treaty port.

It is to be understood that the temporary administration that is to be established in the interest of the Russians as well as of the Foreigners and Chinese will not infringe the rights and privileges which they have enjoyed previously in Yingkow.

The foreign community has to note that the sole object of the provisional Russian administration is to maintain peace and order and restore trade, and I hope in these endeavours to have the sincere support of the Foreign representatives.—I have etc., Your obedient servant, (signed) E. Alexieff, Vice-Admiral.

The Consuls of the Treaty Powers, Yingkow.'

This proclamation, says the "China Times," which seems to have been appropriately unearthed from Port Arthur and of which a true copy was sent to us a week ago, illustrates the method by which this war was forced on. First, a Russian advance for a specious object, with an appeal for the support of other powers for the best of objects; then a prolongation of the stay also for the best of reasons and finally a determination to remain "in situ" at all costs.

In another issue the "China Times" says:—

The Japanese are generally credited with an intention to turn to Niuchwang at an early opportunity. When the port of Yingkow opens, they can convey troops and supplies there as anywhere else. They then threaten from both sides the line of communication between Port Arthur, Mukden and Harbin, and take the main body of Russian troops in the rear. It is believed at Yingkow that they will seize the new line to Hsinmintun which will carry them conveniently within striking distance of Mukden. There is a place called Ka-chow, beyond Chin-chow, where it is said they intend to concentrate. It has to be admitted that these speculations rest chiefly upon conjecture, but they are not without the support of corroborative facts.

Niuchwang itself will fall on the firing of the first shot—so the correspondent corps at Yingkow are all agreed, and they are as often right as wrong. Chinese troops and officials, it may be hoped, will continue to preserve masterly inactivity. Fears are still expressed that they may be tempted to join the Japanese if they see the latter carrying all before them, but up to the present the Chinese troops have been kept well in hand.

THE CONSPIRACY IN KOREA.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT SEOUL.

According to information supplied to us by the "Asahi," (says the "Kobe Chronicle") in the early hours of Thursday, and shortly after midnight, a mob of Koreans threw explosive bombs into the residences at Seoul of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Councillor for the Foreign Department. The bombs exploded, but with little force, and no damage was done excepting to furniture. The Foreign Minister was absent at the time, therefore escaped possible injury. The Minister, it is reported, was absent from his residence that night and at his official quarters. The Councillor was at home at the time of the outrage, but was unhurt.

The outrage is attributed to the Pedlars Guild, a political organisation which is strongly opposed to the Japan-Korean Protocol. Members of the Korean Privy Council are stated to be also opposed to the Foreign Minister in the course he has taken, and have prepared a memorial impeaching the Minister. It appears the Japanese police were apprised of a probable attack on the unpopular Minister, with the result that the mob was unable to effect its purpose. Five men have been arrested.

Later information, however, states that the Foreign Minister's residence was not attacked, in consequence of the close police watch, but the mob succeeded in throwing a bomb into the premises of the Councillor's residence as previously reported.

The Japanese Government is negotiating with the Government at Seoul for a guarantee of better protection and order in the Korean capital.

As regards the property of men killed on the battlefield it will be the duty of the Prisoners' Bureau to take charge of any articles thus found and use every efforts to see that they are returned to the friends of the deceased.

According to the terms agreed upon, the nations abiding by the decision arrived at by the Congress agree to transport such articles as mentioned free of cost.

It will be interesting to learn whether Russia, which called the International Congress at which these regulations were drawn up, will adopt a similar course.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

It is evident that war correspondents at present in the Far East are not having an extremely good time of it. They find it impossible to get anywhere near where either bellegerents are, except in such places where no fighting is likely to take place for some time. At Niuchwang according to a letter published by the "China Times," some of these correspondents have been repeatedly arrested. The letter is addressed to the Hon. Henry B. Miller, U. S. Consul, Niuchwang and states: We, the undersigned representatives of the Press, desire to inform you that in the exercise of our duties as correspondents we have suffered much interference from Russian officials. The representatives of "The Times" and of Reuter's Telegram Company have been repeatedly arrested without warrant and the representative of the "Daily Telegraph" threatened with arrest if he persisted in his attempts to obtain information or verify reports. We trust that you will forward this complaint to His Excellency the U. S. Minister at Peking, requesting him to notify the proper authorities of our grievance and ascertain the conditions upon which duly accredited correspondents will be officially recognized, because the credentials and passes hitherto given and those promised have proved an insufficient protection. We wish to emphasize our regret that the attitude of the Naval Military and Civil Authorities in Manchuria is such that instead of being able to transmit news, we are even prevented from veryfying such items of information as reach us from unofficial sources. We have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servants.

(Signed) Frederick McCormick, for Reuter's Telegram Co; W. Greener, "The Times," C. Newman, "Daily Mail," Lewis L. Etzel, "Daily Telegraph."

A note sent to the British Consul at Niuchwang by the Russian Civil Administrator there, and circulated by the Consul for the perusal of British Press correspondents states that exclusively only those persons who are provided with a letter of recommendation from their respective government to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg will be allowed henceforth to accompany the Russian Army in the capacity of foreign correspondents.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, a discussion of the Budget took place. The Lieutenant-Governor in summing up the debate referred to the Calcutta Improvement Scheme and said that at present, it was an absolutely unknown quantity; certain recommendations had been submitted to the Government of India, but he would not say what these recommendations were nor did he propose any scheme either for the admiration or criticism of the public. Until he had heard what the Imperial Government had to say in the matter, the grant of fifty lakhs made by the Government of India was subject to the condition that a satisfactory scheme was proposed; if the scheme was not satisfactory, the grant would be withdrawn and re-credited to imperial revenue.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

BRITISH COTTON IMPORTS.

Reduced Demand in Lancashire.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The import returns show that in the past quarter the Lancashire mills took 308,000 bales of American cotton less than in 1903.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Settlement of Disputes.

It is declared on the highest authority at Paris that there is no hitch on the Anglo-French negotiations, all questions having been now practically settled.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Byrne.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Justice Byrne.

[The Hon. Mr. Justice Byrne was Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice and was appointed in succession to Mr. Justice Chitty in January 1897. He was born at Islington in 1844 and was the eldest son of Edward Byrne, a solicitor of Westminster. He was educated at King's College London, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1867. He became Q. C. in 1888, a member of the Bar Committee in 1891, and a Bencher in 1892. He was M. P. for the Walthamstow Division from 1892 to 1897, and succeeded Mr. Justice Chitty as stated above in the latter year. He was also in 1897 created K. B.]

GOVERNMENT AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

All departments of the Government of India have now re-opened at Simla where most of the Secretaries have arrived. The trains are running regularly into the station, the congestion at Kalka having been largely worked off.

THE TIBET MISSION.

ADVANCE ON GYANTSE.

The latest news from Tibet is to the effect that the Mission is marching rapidly towards Gyantse. The day-before-yesterday, it was at Chalu twelve miles beyond Guru which is now the telegraph head Station.

TREE PLANTING IN SWAT.

Major Godfrey, Political Agent, Malakand has started a useful industry in Swat where the villagers have planted 30,000 young trees during the past few weeks.

FIRE AT ALIPORE JAIL.

WARDERS' HOUSES DESTROYED.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night a disastrous fire broke out at Alipore Jail. A range of warders' houses built of substantial thatch were discovered to be on fire. Mr. Stephenson Moore, Collector of Alipore, with his servants beat down the huts, but a high breeze enabled the fire to have the mastery. The result was that in a very short time the whole block was burnt down. The fire appliances of the Calcutta police were on the spot within ten minutes of the outbreak, but could not get to work for want of water.

AN IMPERIAL CUSTOMS' SERVICE.

Correspondence between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Government which has been published shows that the Government of India has approved of the establishment of an Imperial Customs' Service for India. The Government proposals have met with the approval of the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon and Upper India.

GOVERNMENT OPIUM SALES.

At the Government Opium sale yesterday 2,000 chests each of Behar and Benares opium were sold, at an average of Rs. 1,740 a chest. The total proceeds of the sale aggregated Rs. 69,60,695.

BISHOP OF MADRAS ON EDUCATION.

MADRAS, MARCH 6.

At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel held at the High School, Vepery, yesterday the Bishop of Madras, who presided, delivered an excellent speech. He made some appropriate remarks about the lament that has been raised from all quarters about the terrible "slaughter of innocents" in the recent Matriculation examination. His Lordship was evidently expected to sympathise and condole with the examinees. His utterance however took unexpected form of rejoicing that consummation he has been devoutly hoping for the past 20 years had at last happened in order to prove that the whole system of education was by cramming book-learning into the heads of pupils; when asked to apply their knowledge and intelligence to questions not glaringly taken out of their textbooks, they broke down utterly. If the recent Matriculation disasters only served to call attention to the absurdity of such a state of affairs, it would be better for the education in the whole of Southern India.

Another point to which His Lordship called attention was the remarkable cheapness to parents of the education imparted in high schools in Southern India; the cost in the S. P. G. High School averaged something like 8 annas a month.

ARRIVAL OF SIR ARNOLD WHITE.

The Hon'ble Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice, Madras, who returned from England from leave on Monday last resumed charge of his office to-day and presided over the first Appellate Bench.

POONA REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 6.

A large number of spectators assembled at Wanowrie this evening to witness the Regimental sports of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. A nice programme was got up and several interesting events were contested; pipe playing and sword dancing came out splendidly; also the tossing of caber and highland fling. The dancing was distinctly good and was contested for by men of the Black Watch, Argylls, Royal Scots and Seaforth Highlanders most of whom made a very good show. The mile race was won by piper Wright of Argylls who led the whole way and won after a fine finish from private Farrar of East Lancashire the, well known long distance runner. After the sports were over, Mrs. Paterson, the wife of Colonel Paterson, distributed the prizes.

CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH FOR POONA.

A clean bill of health was shown to-day by the City Municipality of Poona as regards plague, after seven months.

THE AFFAIRS OF WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

AT the sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell yesterday, Mr Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Mr. William Brock Keen, trustee of the property of William Watson & Co., appointed under the Bankruptcy Act, applied for an order under the terms of the notice of motion given to the Official Assignee at Bombay.

Mr. Inverarity read the affidavit of Mr. William Brock Keen, of No 3 Church Court, Old Jewry in the City of London, chartered accountant, which stated among other things that he was duly appointed trustee of the property of William Watson & Co., and his appointment as such had been duly certified by the Department of the Board of Trade of the Imperial Government. Mr. William Watson and Mr. Paul Pfleiderer, the bankrupts, filed their petition in Bankruptcy at the High Court of Justice in England on the 30th January last, and a receiving order was made in respect of their estate the same afternoon, and Mr. E. S. Grey, one of the official receivers of the High Court, was constituted official receiver of the estate. On the 1st February, the debtors, on their own application, were adjudicated bankrupts, and by section 54 (1) of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883, all the property of the bankrupts became vested in the official receiver, who became the trustee of the bankrupts' property until the appointment of a trustee. On the 10th February last, at a meeting of the creditors, held at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, in the County of Middlessex in England, he (deponent) was elected trustee of the property, and his appointment was certified by the Board of Trade on the 18th February. By section 54 (2) of the Bankruptcy Act, on his appointment as trustee, the property of the bankrupts passed to and became vested in deponent. He had read the order made by the Court on the 1st February, whereby it was ordered that all the real and personal effects of the insolvents be vested in the official receiver; and deponent believed that the official receiver was proceeding to deal with the insolvent's property in India. The deponent submitted that the said order was irregularly obtained for the following reasons: The bankruptcy proceedings in the High Court of Justice in England being in fact anterior in date to those instituted in this Court must have priority over them, and no proceedings could be taken in this Court in such circumstances except in aid of and auxiliary to the anterior proceedings in the High Court of Justice in England pursuant to section 118 of the Bankruptcy Act. Deponent was further informed by the official receiver Mr. Grey that on the 30th January, he cabled to Mr. C. E. Randle, the bankrupts' manager at Bombay, that the receiving order had been made, and that he should hold possession for him (Mr. Grey). Mr. Randle, the applicant for the said order of this Court, was the manager of the insolvents branch at Bombay, and as such held a power of attorney on their behalf; and he was aware that the bankruptcy proceedings had been taken in London; and he had no authority under the power of attorney to apply to this Court for the said order. Deponent submitted that this Court should discharge its own order and act in aid of and auxiliary to the High Court of Justice in England pursuant to the order which he believed, was now filed in this Court. The bankrupts resided and were domiciled in London, and their head office was situated there. Deponent was informed by the bankrupts that, in addition to the banking account at the head office, a large number of customers of the late firm had also accounts at the branches, including those in India and that in many instances such customers had a credit balance at the head office and a debit balance at the branch and it was impossible to equitably adjust the accounts and that any endeavour to wind up such office or branch as a separate undertaking or to have different bankruptcies in England and in India and in the Colonies, in which there were other branches would be fatal to the interests of the creditors, both in England and elsewhere, and would cause endless delay and complications quite impossible to guard against or foresee, and would involve a large increase in costs.

Mr. Inverarity also put in the order made by the High Court of Justice in England, and read the affidavits of Mr. R. W. W. Rising and Mr. Carles James March, who had come down to Bombay as the constituted attorney of Mr. William Brock Keen, the trustee appointed by the High Court of Justice in England.

In the course of the proceedings, his lordship remarked that the Official Assignee should be given time to reply to the affidavits submitted to the Court. His lordship eventually granted a rule nisi calling upon the Official Assignee, Mr. N. C. Macleod, to show cause why the order made by the Court should not be set aside, and why the property and assets of the bankrupts should not be delivered over to Mr. Brock Keen.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

SINCE Tuesday divers have been employed by the Port Officer of Bombay to search in and around the sunken yacht, Sea Queen. The bodies of Miss Grist and Mr. Macfadyen have been carefully looked for, but up to now have not been discovered. It is supposed that they must have been borne away, by the current. From Dharamtar Creek up to Sunk Rock Lighthouse a close watch is being kept while in Bombay all the bunders have been notified to be on the look out for the bodies. The Port Officer has commenced operations to float the Sea Queen. With this view he has had all the masts removed and brought ashore and the divers have now commenced the work of removing the iron ballast. Immediately this is done the sunken boat will float.

PASSENGER PER S. S CHINA

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Colombo per Austrian Lloyd s. s. China, Captain S. Tomanovich to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The Medical Inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 8 at 2-30 p.m. Deck passengers should be at the New Disinfecting Station with all their luggage and kit at 12-30 p.m. sharp:—Mrs. Bugny, Mrs. Bugay, Colonel and Mrs Carter, Revd. Sister Demise, Revd. Sister Arcange, Revd. Sister Elisee, Revd. Sister Terese, Mr. and Mrs. Alibhai S. J. Noorbhai, Mr. and Mrs. Yoosufali A. Jeevanji and two children Mrs Gulam Hussen, A. Jeevanji and child, Mr. T. A. J. Narbhoy, Mrs. N. Abdulhusein and child, Mr. Hasanali Abdulhusein, and Mr. Mohamedali Huseinbhoy.

H. E. LADY AMPTHILL.

H. E. LADY AMPTHILL accompanied by Captain Vane, A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Raichore mail train and proceeded to the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, where she remained till the afternoon. At 3-45 p. m. her Excellency left Victoria Terminus by the Punjab Mail train for Dehra Dun. Her Excellency travelled in the Viceregal state carriage which was especially sent by the Viceroy from Calcutta to Madras

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

A Goupil Gallery Exhibition.

THE ELGAR FESTIVAL.

"LOVE'S CARNIVAL" AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

A Spring exhibition of no small interest is just open in Waterloo-place. Not all of choice quality, the collection includes Mr. Clausen's exceedingly beautiful "Dark Barn"; and to see this, or to see it again is a delight. Here, too, is the very remarkoble work of M. Cossaar, in watercolour and oil, the finest, example being, perhaps, the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral, a drawing of wonderful atmosphere and of no less wonderful solidity; space, light, and architectural form are rendered with mastery, and the random crowd is admirably put in. Never was construction stronger or aspect more delicate. The same artist's painting of "The Thames Winter Sunset" has high qualities of colour and tone, with several distances of the embroiled sky of cloud. In Mr. Clausen's work—one of his several studies of the secondary lights within a barn, with strong sun outside—the intense and lovely reflected light lies on the floor, and penetrates the figures, as keen as it is tender, an admirable union of colour and tone; not conjunction merely, but union. The whole interior holds, like a cup, the transparent and translucent shadows. There is nothing else in the gallery so entirely beautiful as these passages; even though a Diaz is here, a Fantin-Latour, and Leon Lhermitte, in two fine examples. "The Happy Family" is a coarse Diaz, even though the colour has in passages the customary splendour; the Fantin-Latour—invitation a l'Amour—has an echo of Diaz in the rose of the draperies; but the flesh is not beautifully painted, the modelling rather mean, the scale too large, and altogether the picture is not a sufficient representation of a masterly painter, even though, perhaps, no painter not masterly could have come within this distance of Diaz. Of Mr. George Henry's contributions, the String of Pearls, a portrait, is much the best. Its colour is charming, the character of the picture generally, if rather vaguely, artistic; but the modelling of jaw and neck is surely somewhat deficient, and the roughness of the painting of the dress is subject to a kind of convention—a convention of to-day: and these faults, if real, as we must hold them to be, and not unimportant, are all the more to be regretted in a picture with beautiful passages of painting especially in the face.

Another stage was reached in the Elgar Festival on Tuesday night at Covent Garden by the first performance in London of the first two parts of "The Apostles," the third, presumably, not yet having been written. The great theatre was again very full, and once more this music of a most difficult and advanced type was listened to with reverent attention. When we heard this extraordinary work last autumn at Birmingham, we came to the definite conclusion that from an intellectual point of view it ranked even higher than "The Dream of Gerontius." "The Dream" is certainly a work of greater emotional sentiment, and therefore makes possibly a more immediate appeal; but the scheme of "The Apostles" is to be ranged upon a higher, even a more spiritual plane. In this later work the composer is dealing clearly with a subject which is approached by him from a different standpoint—a subject, that is, the enormous issues of which are evidently felt by Elgar as applying to all humanity rather than do the issues which involve the salvation of a single human being. It is for this reason, as we said on the occasion of the Birmingham production, that "The Apostles," seeing that it calls forth all Elgar's technical powers of music, and has inspired him most deeply, is in reality a greater work of genius than that to which we have already compared it. That meditative sentiment which has before shown itself so conspicuously in the work of this master, becomes an abiding presence in the score of "The Apostles." Such a page as "In the Mountain—Night" is a perfect example of what we mean, no less than is the introduction to the second part. Characterisation is shown to be one of this composers great qualities, particularly in the part of Judas. A wit, with no meaning of irreverence, suggested that a portion of the score might aptly be entitled "The Whitewashing of Judas."

The performance itself, despite the great intricacies of the work, was, on the whole, very admirable indeed. Those of the audience who were seated in the front row of the stalls were loud in complaints of the great difficulty they experienced in hearing the chorus effectively; and, indeed, in this part of the theatre the acoustics left very much to be desired. Oddly enough, this difficulty was practically unfelt by the occupants of the gallery, a fact which we were able to verify by listening to a portion of the work from that place of vantage at the suggestion of one who had been present at rehearsal. The orchestra played with great feeling and beauty under Richter, who once more showed himself to be in thorough and intimate sympathy with all that is most modern, and—though we use the word regretfully for want of a better—progressive in the art of music. They who object to the idea contained in that word, and who consider that "art stopped short in the cultivated Court of the Empress Josephine," are not likely to care for such an expression; but its significance will be understood by every one who knows anything about recent musical history. As to the soloists, Miss Agnes Nicholls took the soprano parts which at Birmingham were entrusted to Mme. Albani. She sang magnificently, with a purity and warmth of tone combined with an exalted fervour which were very impressive. Mme. Kirkby Lunn replaced Miss Muriel Foster, and did excellent work; while Mr John Coates, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, Mr. Andrew Black, and Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies took their original parts. These were each and severally excellent, Mr. Andrew Black being particularly fine as Judas, while Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies sang most reverentially and, from the vocal point of view, admirably.

Wednesday night's audience at the St. James's Theatre did not take very kindly to "Love's Carnival," and it is not hard to understand why. The play is not sincerely written. Hans has loved Else. His two cousins, Peter and Paul von Ramberg, have determined that the lovers must be parted. So when Hans was called away, and left Else in their charge, they lured her to the house of a profligate brother officer, where they told her that Hans had discarded her in favour of a banker's daughter, to whom he was engaged, and plied her with champagne. Then followed the usual course of events in plays of this class: a prolonged faint, a stupor, an awaking to find the day well advanced and herself in a compromising situation. Hans is told of her escapade, is fooled into believing her degradation to be of her own seeking, and after a dangerous illness recovers and becomes engaged to a banker's daughter. Once engaged he discovers the truth. He meet Else and again takes her to his arms in breach of his word of honour. Finally the two commit suicide together. There is nothing very novel avery elorborate about the theme which is much given to cropping up in what is known as Surrey-side melodrama, where however, a happier ending is usually forthcoming. It is possible that the theme trite and repellant though it be might if earnestly and delicately handled yield a fair return of dramatic interest, but in our opinion, it is, in "Love's Carnival," handled clumsily and indifferently. The characters have no life, and Hans's comment, "How they reckoned on my temperament to a T!" provokes a titter. Really he has no temperament on which any one can reckon, except the author, who regulates it as coveniences requires. Else and the Von Rambergs are no better off. We can count on her for tears in the voice, and on them for shifting their eyes from side to side. Even the motivation is a mere pretence. From the time of Else's unfortunate evening out communications are cut. It is strange that she and Hans should make no attempt to get through to each other, should shew such an accommodating credence of persons whom there is no particular reason for them to trust. Men and women do not turn their backs on the love of their life so libgtly. Of course, reasons are assigned. But they are only stage-reasons, and will not pass. It would be better were they never assigned at all. For at best they are not real motives recognisable at sight, dut mere excuse', and bad at that. The playwright has not mastered the simple fact that in the theatre a bad excuse, so far from being better is worse than none.

Perhaps the height of merriment was reached in the last act, when several of the officers, made up as lions, leopards, and other animals, were discovered rehearsing a play. A fine contrast to the two lovers on the brink of suicide ! Possibly. But we have the notion that a writer who took his suicides seriously would not have courted so obvious and paltry a foil. Two lives are something, and conducting them to their close he would have had no thoughts of amateur rehearsals. Love's Carnival is not a play of thought, it is a garish thing of the theatre, and so poor is its dictum that to English audiences it would be more effective if given in German. They might then, when the characters raised their voices and shouted have credited them with having something to shout about. Whereas now, hearing the poor words, they cannot imagine why they should be granted so bombastic a funeral. Mr. Alexander has made a mistake.He has produced a poor but specious and showy melodrama in a version which may be does not do full justice to the original. Anyhow Love's Carnival is one of Mr. Alexanders rare mistakes. Who is to snatch credit out of it ? Not Mr. Alexander as an actor for Hans at no time seriously captures the sympathy. Miss Lilian Braithwaite does all that is to be done with the part of Else. But the two most satisfactory impersonations came from Mr. E. Lyall Swete as the brutal Von Grobitzsch and Mr. Ernest Leicester as Hofmann, the one agreeable man in the piece.

Mr. Reed's show at the Leicester Galleries is one that no lover of modern black-and-white work can afford to miss. Of all recent artists who deal with the humours of political life, Mr. Reed, one of the latest to arrive in this branch of comic art, is one of the most individual and successful. The supple skill which directed his pencil in the Prehistoric Peeps has not left it now that it picks out the foibles and humours of the political protagonists. Of the many examples of his art, most have appeard as illustrations to the "Essence of Parliament" in "Punch;" and visitors can see how much his delicate work suffers by even the most perfect methods of reproduction. In so excellent a feast it is difficult to pick out for especial notice any particular picture. but we may be permitted to mention a few which present one or more of the distinguishing features of Mr. Reed's art. Perhaps one of the most remarkable instances of his capacity for a kind of perverseportraiture are the two pictures, one representing Mr. Chamberlain as Oliver Cromwell, the other as Charles I. ; such a feat is worthy of great admiration, and might well be deemed unrealisable. Mr. Reed's gift of catching an individuality does not generally proceed of the lengths of caricature proper, but in the drawing of Lord Hugh Cecil conferring with Mr. Winston Churchill a sense of general elongation—by the exaggeration of minnute features—is given to Lord Hugh. which conveys the impression produced on the spectator of that politicians wavering figure. For pure portraiture one of the best drawings is that of Mr. George Wyndham and Mr. John Redmond ; while Mr. Balfour is caught, in a more animated mood than Mr. Reed generally sees him, in "Turning the Tables" We have no space to devote to the familiar qualities of humour which mark Mr. Reed's work. Our visit to the exhibition, however, corroborated an opinion we have long held of the affinity of Mr. Reed's comic spirit to that of Charles Dickens. That affinity is perhaps, best expressed in such an admirable drawing as "Methods of Barbarism," where the very feet of C.B'S Britannia are reminiscent of the humour of the creator of Mrs. Camp; it can be found again in the drawing illustrative of Mr. Arnold-Forster and the War Office, in "Sam Smith's Progress," or Beauty at a Discount." It is more than possible that this element in Mr. Reed's art accounts for much of his deserved popularity.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday from Aden with the English Mail, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Mr and Mrs A and infant.
Burke, Miss
Hebst, Mr and Mrs and child.
Russell, Miss
Judd, Mr J C
Stoll, Mr A
Simms, Lt G A
Pattison, Capt J H
Baker, Mr C
Wakefield, Lt E H
Mahon, Col C B, D S O
Hawkins, Mr. Black

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rivett-Carnac, Col E H
Cooper, Mrs M
Grayfoot, Major B B
Cox, Mr A H
Hunter, Mr J
Henriques, Mr C L
Butt, Lt Col
Gibson, Mr. A S
Twigg Major R H
Harris, Mr. J
Cobden, Lt G
Smith Mr G
Curtis, Miss K
Montgomery, Lt J and Mrs.
Miss Stead
Walker, Mr and Mrs J
Ballarni, Mr F
Haines Mr C V
Purvis, Capt R W
Bodwell, Col
Hamilton, Mrs de Courcy
Tosh, Mr C W
Lloyd, Lt E C C

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Yate, Hon Col
Tupper, Mr J E H

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DALPAT PREMCHAND.

Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, applied for a rule nisi for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition. His lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE SHAIK UMER SHAIK YAKUB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a rule under section 87 of the Insolvency Act, calling upon the creditors to show cause why satisfaction of their claims should not be entered up on the schedule. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had settled with all his creditors.

RE DOSABHOY KUVERJI.

Mr. Bhandarkar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE DHUNJIBHOY FRAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted an extension for two months.

RE NATHUBHOY DULABHRAM.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained four months' extension of the interim order.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPUN.

Mr. Colah, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual rule nisi for the insolvent's discharge.

RE HAJEE ISMAIL CASSUM.

Mr. Bahadurjee, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the matter. His lordship adjourned the hearing till the 8th June next.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges :—Tricum Moreshwar ; Passoo Sobhana , Raghu Krishnajee ; Sadakalli Abdulalli ; Peer Mahomed Husain . Jetharam Purbhuram ; Nasarwanjee Hormasjee Canteenwalla ; J. A. Long , Ardasir Nowrojee Thoothi, Magniram Narsingdas , and Akbar Ali Haji.

MADAME AMY SHERWIN, the well-known singer, who has toured all over the world at one time or another, tells an amusing story of her experiences in Tokio (says the "Westminster Gazette.") The concert she gave there was divided into two parts, the first made up of general songs and the second of operatic selections. The first part passed very quietly the audience, which consisted of distinguished members of the Court and society, receiving each item with a chilling silence. However, Madame Shervin and her party comforted themselves with the thought that this was probably the aristocratic custom of Tokio, and did not allow it to disturb them. Their astonishment may be imagined, however, when at the close of the first half the Court Chamberlain sent round to know when the entertainment was to begin. It appeared that the audience had been waiting for the removal of a couple of screens placed at either side of the stage for the exit of the artists, and that the concert itself had been taken as a stop-gap.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided yesterday, at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same special jury.

ALLEGED MURDER AT MATUNGA.

Piraji Shetiba was charged with the murder of Kushabai, an old woman, aged 60, on 6th February, somewhere about Matunga. The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled to serve on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. C. J. Vernon, foreman.

Mr. Anandrao N. Dabulkar.
" Kaikobad B. Murzban.
" Yezdezard D. Thanawalla.
Mr. C. F. Stevens.
" F. W. Burkitt.
" F. W. J. Vining.
" J. Mumford.
" Shapurjee Sorabjee.

Some witnesses were examined in the case. Among them were Dr. A. Powell. Surgeon to the Coroner. and Major Collis Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, and Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Grant Medical College.

Dr. Powell said he was of opinion the immediate cause of death was due to suffocation by fluid matter, which, however, was not tank water. The material in the stomach was suspiciously like arsenic undissolved in flakes and deposit. The contents of the stomach and other parts were sent to the Chemical Analyser. who certified the finding of arsenic in the parts sent.

Cross-examined,the witness said he was examined before the Coroner, and he stated to the Coroner's jury that death was due to drowning. He stated it in the beginning of his examination which remained to be completed. He stated to the jury that he had found the signs common in cases of drowning. The jury were impatient to get away and he stated his opinion on preliminary symptoms. On completing his post mortem examination he sent parts of the body to the Chemical Analyser for report.

Re-examined, witness said he found about eight ounces of water or a third of the fluid contents of a bottle in the stomach. There was a white sediment, and some gritty cheesy-looking substance which he sent to the Chemical Analyser.

Further questioned. Dr Powell said the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death being due to drowning.

Major Collies Barry said he received the parts of the body under Dr Powell's seal on 9th February with a letter. He found approximately about 58 grains of arsenic, which was quite a large quantity. In his work on "Legal Medicine" Vol II, page 225 he had recorded nine similar instances from recognised Indian and English authorities.

Cross-examined, witness said there was among the natives a practice of taking arsenic medicinally as an aphrodisiac. At page 304 of Vol I of his book, he had stated that natives took it as medicine.

Re-examined, witness said he would not expect 58 grains to be taken as medicine. As medicine arsenic was given in small doses of fractions of a grain. If the poison was thrown up by the stomach it did not prove fatal.

Questioned by the Advocate-General, witness said Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence was a standard work and a work of recognised authority. It was stated that death took place in cases in which arsenic had been administered, in from 18 hours to three day's time, the average period being 24 hours. Witness had a large number of cases. In one case over 200 grains or half an ounce of arsenic was given and for nine hours no symptoms of aasenic poisoning were exhibited : death occurred in that case in three days. It was possible to introduce arsenic in the stomach after death, but not in the liver and kidney. In the present instance, he found the arsenic in both these organs also.

Asked by the foreman of the jury, witness said there were about 180 grains to a tola. A rupee was a tola. A two-anna silver piece was 23 grains.

Evidence was also given that accused had bought from a vendor of poisons in the town aconite and arsenic.

The accused said his counsel would, on his behalf, offer what explanation he had to make. on the evidence given against him. He had told him about it.

The Advocate-General said the evidence in the case was entirely circumstantial, but where no other theory was possible, the accused must be held guilty of causing the death of Kushabai. Knowing that the 58 grains of arsenic would cause death. if he administered to her the quantity, he was according to law, guilty of causing death. The motive for murder appeared to be ornaments Kushabai had on her person. His learned friend might suggest to them some other theory perfectly consistent with the innocence of the accused, but he must confess that no such theory had occurred to him.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said he could not complain to them of the manner in which the case was laid before them by the prosecution. The learned Advocate-General had laid it fairly, though he must say unflinchingly for the Crown. The important point he had to complain about was that the case should have at all been brought here, and that the Court and the jury should have been put to the trouble of listening to twenty-one witnesses, including a barber, a tailor, a dhobi, and what not, who proved everything but the most material point that if the woman was murdered, she was murdered by the accused and by no other person. It was the duty of the prosecution and not of the defence to exclude the possibility of Kushaba having been murdered by any other. At best circumstantial evidence was a dangerous thing to go upon even in cases in which things looked much blacker than they looked in this case:A patch here and a patch there werenot convincing or substantially reliable. If there was any man who had to do with the murder it was the witness Ania Daji who had a revenge to wreak on the accused, because of the man's intimacy with his wife.

The Judge, in his charge to the jury, said if the woman came to her death by an act of some person which caused the death, the question which remained to be decided was, whether the accused was the person who committed the act. As to the act by which her death was caused, they had before them the circumstances in which the body had been found near the Tank, and of its being examined by the medical officer, and of the poison being found on an analysis in certain parts. The other point was whether the accused administered to her the poison that was found in certain organs of the woman's body. The jury need have no apprehension in arriving at their verdict, if they believed the person who stated to the administration of the poison. It was a question of believing the person or not. If the evidence directly bore on the circumstances from which they could draw the conclusion as to the person on whom rested the responsibility of the action, they should come to a verdict on the point. But it must be beyond a reasonable doubt that they should arrive at their verdict. Reasonable doubt should be construed in the sense they would construe it in their own worldly affairs. If there was reasonable doubt in their mind as to who the offender was they must give the benefit of the doubt to the accused. Should they think it unsafe to go on circumstantial evidence in the case and convict the accused, they must consider whether the circumstantial evidence was such as could not be relied on in a serious charge like this. It they held the witness Ania Daji to be an accomplice, they should not believe his evidence without substantial corroboration.

The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.

The Sessions, were adjourned at 6-30 p. m. till this morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results .—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	23	20	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	39	28	42
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	20	14	17
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	40	28	50
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	9	18
G Mahim and Worli	13	11	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	23
Total	158	129	202
Total plague deaths to date	273,002	224,543	
Same date last year	281	262	377

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 5th April, was as under :—Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, 50 doses ; Civil Surgeon, Gonda, 210 doses ; Durbar Surgeon, Kolhapur, 188 doses ; and Superintendent, Malwa Dispensaries, Indore, 100 doses.

THE EAST INDIAN J. P's., FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—From the letter of your correspondent "A Bombay East Indian," published in your issue of Thursday last, it appears that the Bombaay East Indian Association is not inclined to address a representation to His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun. embodying the valuable suggestions made by your correspondents in connection with the proposal by that prelate to establish in his diocese an educational fund, entitled "Puis X Fund." Of course it would not do for each and every individual, as remarked by your correspondent, to make a representation to His Grace.and if the advice given by the "Bombay East Indian" were acted on, the position of the prelate would be rather unfortunate. He would be overwhelmed with a heap of letters and he would not be able to attend to the petitions, references, etc. etc., which would accumulate, as the logical consequence of carrying out the advice commented on in your Thursday's issue by "A Bombay East Indian." The refusal of the publication of "A Bombay East Indian's" letter by the paper belonging to the above Association indicates, in my opinion,an unwillingness on the part of that Association to make use, for the good of the public of the valuable suggestions contained in your paper. The remarks of your bove mentioned correspondent acquire all the greater force when it is borne in mind that the Bombay East Indian Association has made several representations to Government, recommending certain East Indians for the titles of J. Ps. and also, I believe, of Fellow of the University. As the Association has shown a reluctance to approach His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, may I be permitted to urge on the Bombay East Indian J.Ps. and Fellows of the University to meet together and to consider the suggestions made by your correspondents in connection with the scheme proposed by the abovenamed prelate ? I beg to urge what, however, has already been urged in your paper ere now that money alone will not do, and further I observe that big or small schemes, have before this ended in smoke, after much ado, and that if His Grace is anxious to carry out the scheme successfully, he must obtain the help of European Missionaries, experienced in the art of teaching and conducting educational enterprises. I hope the above referred to J. P's and Fellows of the University will take these observations as also the suggestion made by your correspondents into consideration and interview His Grace on the subject of his proposed scheme,—Yours etc.

F. G. M.

TODDY AND TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—In view of the big surplus shown by the Finance Minister, I may be allowed to observe that, were some relief granted to the toddy-consuming public, the boon would be highly appreciated. The juice of the toddy tree, whether of the tad, khajuri or the cocoa palm is indeed, a valued article ; it is the poor man's drink. The want of liquors and spirits, manufactured from toddy, is sorely felt, as may be seen from the complaints made, now and then in the public press. As relief is being prayed for, in the matter of salt tax and in other matters, I have ventured to solicit the favour of space in your journal to call the attention of the authorities to the claims of the toddy in behalf of the public to whom it is both an article of food and drink. In requesting the increased production and cheapening of the toddy juice, may I also take the liberty of stating that were Government to guarantee the purity of toddy liquors and toddy spirits and reduce the prices thereof so as to place the articles in question within the reach of the poor consumers they would be doing good to the puplic concerned ? What I wish to impress upon Government is, the fact that the production of the toddy juice is below the demand that the rate fixed is considering the poverty of the consumers and the ruling wages and prices of articles very high, and that with the exception of cocoa-palm, liquors and spirits which,when tad liquors and spirits were available, were not much cared for, no other palm liquors and spirits are manufactured or sold. What, I therefore, would requestGovernment is to increase the production of palm toddy liquors and spirits and to sell them at rates which will compare favourably with the prices of foreign cheap brandies and other noxious importations.—Yours, &c

RUSTICUS,

GOVERNMENT AND THE INDO-PORTUGUESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It puzzles me to think that at no time in the history of the Legislative Council an Indo-Portuguese or any one bearing a Portuguese surname, appears to have been nominated a member of that Council. I am afraid this omission has occurred under a misapprehension viz that all those who bear Portuguese names are Portuguese subjects, and that when they go as British subjects, it is a temporary naturalization adopted as such for a purpose. That this seems to be the case, may be inferred from the fact that no British subject bearing a Portuguese surname has been nominated by Government on the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay. In the Thana District there are several large landed proprietors, bearing Portuguese names and surnames ; none of them appears to have been exempt from the Arms Act. Certain Hindus and Mahomedans have, however, been exempted ; the names of such persons are published in the 'Bombay Government Gazette." —Yours, &c.,

SCRUTATOR.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been almost steady along the West Coast from Karwar to Bombay, but has fallen briskly over the rest of the country. The barometer is now much below normal being a little over a tenth along the West Coast from Ratnagiri to Cochin and from ·14 to ·31 over the rest of the country.

Winds are very variable in direction, but seem to be rapidly shifting to south-west and west. The force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj and Jamnagar and fresh in Berar and at Dwarka, Rajkot, Veraval, Khandwa, Malegaon, Poona, Aurangabad Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Colombo.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess at Deesa, Bhavnagar, Neemuch and Ahmednagar, and the minimum 5° to 8° in Central India and at Hyderabad, Malegaon, Akola, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Rajkot, Deesa and Ajmer. The maximum varied from 110° at Deesa and Jacobabad to 83° at Dwarka and the minimum from 59° at Lahore to 84° at Cuddapah.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Colombo, Ratnagiri, Goa, Bombay, Surat Mangalore and Cochin.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—The baric gradients are rather steep and winds appear to be increasing in force at several stations. The wind has shifted to south-west and is blowing with a velocity of 14 miles an hour at Colombo, where the sea is reported to be rough. The barometer is much below normal and weather is unusual for the time of the year

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE,

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE,

Bombay, 6th April.

1. Members are requested to return their Arms, and Saddlery to Head Quarters at once.

2. An inspection of Arms will be held at an early date by the Civil Chief Master Armourer, and Members should be careful to see their Carbines are returned in good order and condition.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant. Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th April.

1. It is notified for information that the Presidency Medal, Competition will be fired for on the G I P Ry Volunteers Range at Ghat Cooper at 6-45 a m on Friday next, the 8th instant. Members competing must wear, Uniform No Side Arms Rifles to be used as issued.

2. The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—Majo F W English, Major T M English V D Qr Sergt J A Mackinnon Sergt M Veevers Qr Sergt A A Irvine Orderly Room Sergt H Cassells Qr Sergt P R Soundy Lce Sergt A H Underdown Sergt A D Siva Lce Corpl G Lushington Vol R H Silkirk Sergt E S Lynn Lce Corpl C M Ward Vol A Dickson Lce Corpl H J Bullock Vol H McIntyre Lce Corpl W O Shepherd Corpl R J Byrne vol A C Otto Qr Mr Sergt J E Keess vol E R Fern Corpl G F Lund vol H E Miller vol J W Breakey vol G S Baldrey Corpl F T Gidney Qr Sergt H M C Harris Lce Sergt J Davis Lce Corpl W T Sell Ar Sergt W Boylette Corpl H Netscher vol G H Kennedy Lce Corpl W J Otto vol W Watkins vol S Petterson Sergt E Coutts vol H Hudson Cyclist A E Conyers vol L D Burns vol C N O Donoghue Corpl W V Lynn Lce Corpl M Chapman vol P Hogan Sergt R F Osborne Cyclist McDuncan,

3. The Tennent memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup will be fired for at the same time as the Presidency Medal for which all marksmen are eligible to compete.

4. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Accoutrements to Head Quarters are requested to do so without delay.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MOHURRUM DISTURBANCES.

Commenting upon the Mohurrum disturbances in Bombay, the "Praja Bandhu" remarks :—This year Bombay was threatened with a repetition of the distressing experiences of 1893, and the "taboot holidays gave alarming signs of proving a source of great uneasiness to the Police, and considerable insecurity and danger to the peaceful people. This year there was no "taboot" procession in Bombay ; and the sectional differences between Mahomedans and Boras, engendered through mischievous acts of some irresponsible members of both the communities, would have ended disastrously for Bombay, but for the prompt and vigilant action of the Police. The Police Commissioner of Bombay and his Deputy are to be congratulated on their untiring energy and well-reasoned firmness in resisting ignorant obstinacy : and their choice of the right moment when the military and the Governor's Body Guard were called out went a great way towards stemming the turbulent tide at the very moment of its rise. The devotion of the Indian Police to their duty was no less striking, and their success in coping with the threatened danger bespeaks their high state of efficiency which the moffussil Police might with advantage try to approach.

The "Voice of India" observes :—The Police Commissioner of Bombay is to be congratulated upon the firmness with which he dealt with a serious situation and the result of the precautions adopted by him to prevent an outbreak of that zeal which manifests itself in such unpleasant and dangerous forms at the time of the Mohurrum. In spite of the "esprit de corps" which led so many tabut-wallahs to make common cause with the Rungari Moholla-toli-wallahs the good sense of the Mahomedans must in the end have taught them that in a quarrel between two of their own sects—a quarrel, too which had been attended with such fatal results—the police could not be accused of partiality or of an intention of interfering with their legitimate rights. Even in the case of the Rungari-Moholla people, the Police Commissioner did not, perhaps, profess to punish them for their past misconduct by withdrawing their license. The Police Commissioner is by law authorised to prohibit the passing of a procession through any street as a preventive measure, if he apprehends a breach of the peace : we are not sure if he can withdraw a permit by way of penalty for past misconduct when there is no danger of a further breach of the peace. Such danger had evidently continued to exist when he resolutely declined to allow the license to be in force It is important in the interests of peace to know that the police exercised their power in a lawful and reasonable way.

OFF WITH THE PURDAH.

The "Indu Prakash" thus refers to a wide spread rumour in Bombay that the Maharaja of Baroda is shortly going to dispense with the Purdah. The Maharani is to appear at a public function in Bombay and from that time onward the Baroda royal family is to know the Purdah no more. Prince Fattesing Rao, the heir-apparent of Baroda, has already set the example by appearing with his newly married bride in all public places just like a European couple and in the present instance the father is probably going to follow the example which is set by his son. The Purdah system whenever it may have originated was never a Hindu institution.

VICEREGAL ILLUSIONS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind," referring to the results of the five years' rule of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India, remarks :—As expected the Viceroy embraced the occasion of the winding up of the debate on the Budget to expatiate at length on a review of his five years' administration which, like most of his laboured speeches, is obviously meant more for "home consumption" than for India. In this country there is a bellowing Press, ready enough to sing hallelujahs in his honour on both small and great occasions Their trumpet blasts are well known. Lord Curzon, whose own speeches, when carefully analysed, are only a superior replica of the bombast of the courtier "Anglo-Indian" and "Indian Press," is quite pleased with it. He cares not a rap for the critical and independent "Indian Press." Its criticism is resented. His brilliant imagination has conjured such a magnificent picture of that administration that he has actually come to believe, most conscientiously no doubt, in the delusion that "never in the annals of British India, since the days of the direct Government by the Crown, has there been a personage on the Viceregal "gadi" of greater extraordinary gift and most enduring statesmanship, let alone minor grace and virtues, than himself !

THE BENGALEE'S WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The "Praja Bandhu" of Ahmedabad says :—We are gratified to learn that our vigilant contemporary of the "Bengalee," with a spirit of enterprise, which cannot be too much commended, has despatched Dr. Paira Mall, M. D. as its war correspondent to the seat of war that has been going on for some time past between Japan and Russia. The instance of a purely Indian paper sending a war correspondent, with the object of supplying its readers with accurate and timely information about the important events of a war, is so far as we know indeed rare, and we are not surprised at it, for the enterprise means a heavy expense, the burden of which the purely Indian papers with their comparatively limited resources can ill-afford to bear. The "Bengalee," therefore, deserves the more to be congratulated upon its recent undertaking. It is indeed fortunate that Dr. Paira Mall is a much travelled gentleman.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION,

The report of the work of the Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamens Institute states that the Rev. R. S Spooner resigned the Harbour Chaplaincy and left Bombay on June the 1st 1903 and the new Chaplain the Rev. A. H. Manning took over charge on July 3rd. During the interval the services at St. Nicholas' Church were taken by the licensed lay reader, St Georges's Hospital is visited and a service held each Sunday for the inmates which is very well attended. Services were held at Butcher Island, but unfortunately had to be abandoned, as the Chaplain, found his time too fully occupied. He trusts that they may be resumed, under improved conditions. The Mission Hostel was opened in August at the small house between the Church and Institute, its object being to provide a home for seamen temporarily "on the beach" and whose funds do not suffice for them to put up at the Sailor's home, and who have no other refuge to go to. It has been found to be a much needed addition to the resources of the "Mission" and thanks to the very generous offertories at Church and to the public in providing clothes, etc about 30 men have been put up at the Hostel and provided with fresh outfits and ships found for them.

The Institute has been open to Seamen and others of respectable character each day from 9-30 a. m. until 11 P. M. and has always been well attended and very much appreciated. Some little difficulty was experienced shortly after the present Chaplain's arrival by the fact that several undesirable people had acquired the habit of using the Institute to either exploit the sea-faring people or peacefully sleep off a drunk. This is however a thing of the past, thanks to the vigorous backing up which the Chaplain received from well wishers to the great work of the Mission. In this connection particular thanks are due to the Archdeacon and other members of the Committee as also to various Captains and Officers of ship in this Port. The numbers daily attending the Institute average about 40 per day. This does not include the very large attendance at the weekly concert when the spacious hall is always packed. The collections at these concerts make no small addition to the funds of the Mission and great praise and thanks are due to the crews of the P. & O. ships and others who so generously give their services. The institute is well provided with games, papers, books, etc., and sailors make good use of all that the Committee has placed at their disposal.

The P. & O. Carnatic Memorial Window which was formerly in St. Peter's Church Mazagaon has not yet been placed in St. Nicholas'. However the parts broken have been sent to a well known Church Window maker—freight free by the kindness of Mr. F. Ritchie of the P. & O. Co., and it is hoped will shortly be put up.

The ships in dock are regularly visited and the men urged to attend Divine services at the Church and also to make use of the institute, and the Chaplain spends his evenings among the frequenters of the Institute.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the proprietors of the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Advocate of India" and the "English Mail" for free copies of their papers for the use of the Institute and to very many others for gifts of papers, periodicals and clothes. Large parcels of books and magazines are made up and given to the men on ships leaving the port. Hymn Books, Prayer Books Bibles are also supplied and endeavours made to get a promise that prayers shall be read on the Lord's Day while at sea.

Many thanks are due to Mr. Essajee Tajbhoy for the gift of an organ of the S. S. "Valetta" as also a good supply of Prayer Books, Hymn Books and Bibles from the same ship.

With the new year and a continued support of the public, it is to be hoped that the work may be extended.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for. The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot., 23, Farringdon Road. London, England.

HANDCUFF KING.

CONQUERS A REMARKABLE SET OF MANACLES.

AN HOUR'S STRUGGLE.

HOUDINI, the Handcuff King, still remains unconquered, for on March 17, at the Hippodrome he freed himself in one hour and three minutes from a pair of handcuffs which had taken a Birmingham locksmith five years to make.

The scene was remarkable. The great building was filled to overflowing, and when, at 3-15 p.m., Houdini entered the arena, the great audience rose and cheered the man who was willing to undertake a task which, to use his own words, "I don't think I can do."

Houdini, when he entered the arena, was pale,quiet, and determined. His eyes showed sleepless nights. and he felt that he was about to conquer or be conquered. He asked to be allowed to see the handcuffs, which consisted of a series of locks more resembling a safe than a handcuff. Then, amid silence, he allowed himself to be manacled, and entered the small tent which had been erected in the arena.

THE FIRST STRUGGLE.

The tent was surrounded by a committee drawn from the audience, and after two and a half minutes "click, click, click" was heard. The committee thought that Houdini had freed himself, but it was only the beginning of the end, for the Handcuff King had only broken free from the first lock. There were twenty others to conquer before he could get his hands free. Twenty minutes passed, but still Houdini remained fettered. Then he came out of his tent, pale and fatigued. He asked for a drink, which was given him. Once more he entered the tent and continued the struggle. His wife meanwhile stood by the side of the tent, but after half an hour she went away. Her husband's trial was too great for her nerves. Minutes rolled away slowly, and ten minutes from the hour Houdini once more emerged from the tent. "Will you please unlock these cuffs for a minute ?" he said to the owner of the handcuffs. I want to take my coat off, so that I can have more freedom to work." This request was refused, whereupon by a clever trick he tossed his frock coat over his head and set to work to rid himself of the garment. Still fettered, he opened a penknife and placed it in his mouth. With this he cut the seams of his coat. Then with his teeth he actually ripped away portions which the knife would not touch. The crowd appreciated this, and demanded that the committee should liberate Houdini from his coat.

FREE !

This was done, and in less than a quarter of an hour's time the "king" left his tent a free man—holding the handcuffs in his hand. He was however in a state of collapse, and fell half-fainting into the arms of one of the committee men. Houdini was hysterical and his cheeks were wet with tears. He forgot the audience. All he could say was "Thank God !" Five minutes later he entered the arena, and was lifted shoulder-high by the committee, the audience meanwhile cheering to a man. The hero of the occasion was much affected at the warmth of his reception.

He was seen by an "Express" representative in the evening at the Hotel Provence, and stated that he did not think, when he saw the handcuffs, that he could get out of them.

"The applause of the audience, however, gave me courage,' he said, and I determined to do or die.'

"I have never seen such handcuffs. They are locks within locks and for some time fairly beat me. I entered the ring like a doomed man. It was, I thought, my Waterloo, and this after nineteen years of work. I have not slept for nights—but I will do so to-night."

Mrs. Houdini, who assists her husband in his performance, said:—"I have hardly slept for the last week, for I feared my husband would be defeated. "Neither of us told each other this fear, and we both tried to be cheerful—but we felt quite the contrary. Early yesterday morning I got up and walked up and down the room, for I had a dream that my husband would be defeated."

Houdini had accepted the challenge from the proprietors of a daily paper. He was first challenged on the previous Saturday evening to extricate himself from a pair of handcuffs which had been specially prepared. After carefully examining the handcuffs, Houdini declined to make the experiment there and then, because the handcuffs were not of regulation pattern, and were made rather on the principle of a safe, "They are locks within locks," he said. He found that they contained eighteen levers, and were more complicated than any handcuffs he had ever seen.

SALE HUMOURS.

AMUSING EXPERIENCES IN THE ROSTRUM.

Humorous incidents and experiences in the auctioneer's sale-room formed the subject of Mr. Arthur Brackett's paper which he read before the members of the Auctioneers' Institute.

One of the stories concerned a landowner who was anxious to purchase a small property near his estate, and who, being called away to attend a funeral, instructed his newly-engaged butler to go to the sale and buy the field, regardless of price. The butler, a stranger to everyone, did as he was told, and took a seat in a deep recess of the chimney-corner. As it happened, his master got back from the funeral while bidding was proceeding and seeing nothing of the butler, congratulated himself that he was still in time to join in the contest.

Then ensued a long series of biddings between the employer and the butler, and it was not the latter who first showed signs of want of staying power. When at last the landowner threw up the sponge his butler came forward with an air of triumph, exclaiming, "It's for Mr. P——, and here is his cheque for you to fill in the deposit."

Another story related to the early eighties, when reversionary properties were not by any means so freely dealt with as they are to-day. An old gentleman of seventy-three was anxious to sell his life policy, which, in the opinion of investors, offered nothing in the shape of a bargain.

The vendor was very annoyed. "What do you auctioneers want? If your buyers think I am going to live they are mistaken. You can tell them from me that I belong to the G——'s Company (one of the great livery companies of London), and it takes me three weeks to get well after one of their dinners ! "

A sheriff's officer intervened to stop a sale. Being informed that it would go on, he merely shrugged his shoulders, said he was not strong enough to stop it "on his own," and accepted the offer of a friendly cigar. But the auctioneer soon afterwards found that the rostrum had been placed over a wasps' nest, and an adjournment became compulsory.

An auctioneer who was a lay reader at a mission-hall, from sheer force of habit, when he took up the hymn-book, gave out "Lot 231."

A well-known London auctioneer was selling land, for which the most eager bidder was a Mr. X., whose last offer was £90 per acre. As the ownership of adjoining property made it almost indispensable for Mr. X. to acquire the land, the auctioneer ventured a bid on his own account, bringing the figure to £95 per acre.

To his dismay, Mr. X, rammed his hat on his head and marched out of the room. A happy inspiration seized the auctioneer, and he called out : "I did not think we should get to the bottom of your pocket so soon as this. Mr. X," "No. and you have not," replied Mr. X., "£100 per acre." The proceedings terminated to the satisfaction of all parties.

SHOT FOR COMPLAINING.

REPORTED OF MURDER RUSSIAN EXILES.

THE "Chronicle's" Berlin Correspondent says that the Prussian Government has ordered the expulsion of a number of Russian students. Among the students was a young man named Mandelstamm, of whom the "Vorwarts" publishes the following startling story :

On one occasion recently Mandelstamm, in company with several other prisoners in Siberia, was being transported to his destination, when the prisoners complained that their rations were being pilfered by middlemen. One of the prisoners who made the complaint to the officer in charge was ordered to be shot. The officer, turning to the prisoners, asked "Has anyone any further complaint to make ?" A second prisoner began to make a complaint, and was met by a bullet. "Any more complaints ?" asked the officer, believing he had now cowed his gang. Mandelstamm stepped forward. "Yes," he said,"I have a complaint." Mandelstamm's singular courage had such an effect on the officer that he refused to have him shot.

HIGH PRICES FOR JEWELS.

A two-row pearl necklace sold for £335 at Debenham, Storr and Sons' auction rooms on March 17. [Other prices realised included the following:—Single-row pearl necklace, £180 ; diamond bracelet, £220 ; two other bracelets ; £70 and £75 ; pearl and diamond brooch, £120 ; brilliant pendant £170 ; brilliant and sapphire heart locket, £32 ; brilliant and black pearl ring, £31 ; brilliant gipsy ring £51 ; parcel of unset brilliants, £230.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Recently published figures show that at the twenty one German universities during the current session out of 37,881 unmatriculated students 3,114 were foreigners. Of these 1,184 are at Berlin, 462 at Leipsic, 272 at Munich. 176 at Halle,110 at Freiburg. 95 at Gottingen, and 92 at Bonn, the remaining universities having smaller numbers. According to nationality, 972 of them are Russians 591 Austrians, 321 each Swiss and American, 161 British, 116 Asiatic, 66 French 44 Italians and so forth. During the last few years the numbers have increased by about a thousand.

There is plenty of sound common sense to be found in Denmark. as witness the fact that a course of cookery lessons for men only has recently been initiated in Copenhagen under the auspices of an influential committee. It was felt that there were in that city a large number of young unmarried men, such as students and clerks who were debarred from any real home comforts, and that a knowledge of cookery would aid them towards domesticated habits, to say nothing of benefiting their digestions. It may be that in this direction what Copenhagen thinks to-day Manchester will think to-morrow.

The authorities of the Lauvre Museum are said to be meditating an excellent new departure in the management of their galleries which deserves wide-spread imitation. It appears that a visitor to the galleries subsequently wrote to the director pointing out the great desirability of providing movable chairs in the galleries as well as the heavy fixed seats which are already to be found there. By this means visitors, especially the aged or infirm would be able to study the exhibits at much greater comfort to themselves. It was further suggested that a small charge might be made for the use of such chairs, as is the case in the public parks which would amply cover the small initial cost. This would seem to be emphatically a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The reflection is not perhaps original but is none the less true, that all schoolboys are very much alike. Here for instance is an essay on Mountains written by a schoolboy and vouched for by a German paper of irreproachable veracity. As will be seen it is strongly reminiscent of many English efforts of the same species :—A mountain is a landscape which is the opposite of a valley. Mountains are generally found in the higher parts of the earth. It has a foot and a head, which is not a head at all but a peak. Although it has a foot it does not move, because it grows underneath as well. The Alps are very heavy, which is why there are nightmares (in German "Alpdrucken) If there is room on the top of a mountain people build hotels there. Then many people climb up it and fall down again and are killed. These are called to wrists but they are not all killed. Many mountains are white on top. They are the old ones.

Here is an addition to the large stock of stories which are by common consent fathered on to Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the famous American after-dinner speaker. On one occasion he said, he met a soldier who had been wounded in the face. He had belonged to the Federal army in the Civil War, and Mr. Depew inquired in what battle he had been wounded. "In the last battle of Bull Run," he replied. (It should perhaps be mentioned that on that occasion the Federal army was hopelessly defeated.) But how in the world did you manage to get hit in the face at the battle of Bull Run ?" inquired Mr Depew incredulously. "Well sir," said the man, half apologetically "after I had run a mile or two I got careless and looked back."

In Kansas they have just discovered what it means to entertain an angel unawares. In their case the angel was disguised as a "priarie dog" which like the rabbit in Australia, has been a matter for daily execration in many of the Western States for years past. Only last year, for instance the Kansas Legislature made a grant of money to be expended in destroying them. One day however, an enterprising farmer discovered that the flesh of the prairie dog was excellently flavoured. To-day, we are told, "sportsmen are daily scouring the country in search of the little animals, and armed with guns dogs and spades, are slaying thousands and bringing them into the towns for meat. The animals are eagerly purchased, and are used for food to such an extent that they have become nearly the soul meat diet of the country, and pork and beef are drugs on the market. Many farmers now refuse to permit hunters to come on to their farms where before this discovery they were welcomed. It is strange how fads will gain a foothold. This one promises a solution of the terrible prairie dog problem.

The jig, is the oldest of the Irish national dances. Owing to the analogous word "gigue" and the fact that jigs were danced all over Italy in the sixteenth century the mistake has sometimes been made of supposing the dance to be of southern origin. Against that it may be of urged that Gesualdus, the Italian composer of that time, imitated the old Irish national music : and so the jig may have travelled to Italy as well as the tunes for it. Jigs too, were danced in Ireland long before the sixteenth century. And, to conclude no other country would have been allowed to invent it ; for as in Irish writer tells us, in refutation of the Italian theory, the first known dance tune in England dating back to the thirteenth century was a kind of jig, and it is certain the English didn't invent it !

A Life Saved

Never give up. No matter how ill you are. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured some terrible cases, and it will cure you.

Mr. Thos. H. Cashel, Barrel Creek, Dripstone, New South Wales, writes:

"I feel it my duty to let suffering people know what a wonderful blood-purifying medicine is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. My illness began with sharp pains in the limbs, while I was handling wet wool. After a day or two I could not walk, and suffered terrible pains. My face turned nearly black, large red blotches came out all over my body, and then I became delirious. I was in two hospitals for some time, and everything was tried, but I grew weaker and weaker, and became convinced that nothing could be done for me. I had heard so much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would give it a trial as the last hope. After taking one bottle I thought I felt a little better. So I procured another bottle, and then another, and still another. I gradually improved, and in due time left my bed for the first time in six months. I am now in good health, and I say to every one that Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Wholesale Agents :—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

WRITERS AND READERS.

The Oxford University Press announces a reproduction, in facsimile, of the earliest editions of all that portion of Shakespeare's work which found no place in the First Folio. This means the play of Pericles, the poems and sonnets, and the Passionate Pilgrim. The reproduction is being made under the care of Mr. Sidney Lee, from the finest accessible original editions.

Every Lent now a special series of lectures is delivered at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The first series was by Canon Henson whose lectures have been published in book form. The latest lecturer has been Mr. F. S Burkitt, his subject Syriac Texts. These lectures he has now revised for publication by Mr. Murray. A further book announced by Mr Murray is a novel by Mr. Horace Annesley Vachel. It is entitled Brothers.

It was a happy literary mine that Mr. Dent fell upon when he started the Temple Classics. He is about to issue a series of Temple Topographies, dealing with places or districts of this country that are rich inliterary association. Naturally the first volume will be about Stratford-on-Avon, our greatest literary shrine. It has been written by Mr. H W. Tompkins, who has already proved himself an agreeable topographer, and it has illustrations by Mr E. H, New.

Early next week Mr, John Lane is to publish the new edition of the famous Vicar of Morwenstow's Cornish Ballads. They first appeared in a collected form in the year 1869, when Hawker was sixty-six. He had a habit, with much to justify it, of lamenting that his literary life up till then had been frittered away in little books. They did not, perhaps bring Hawker much, except a name, which looks like becoming a cult, but to-day they are worth a good deal.

A new sea writer is being introduced to us by Mr. Frank T. Bullen, whose own books are so eloquent of those that go down to the sea in ships. The new writer is Mr. Norman Dunkan, his book is called The Way of the Sea, and it will be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. Mr. Bullen says of Mr. Duncan:—I am absolutely certain that, with the exception of Mr. Joseph Conrad and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, no writing about the sea has ever probed so deeply and so faithfully into its mysteries as this.

The illustrated book on Rome which Mr. Dent has had in preparation for some time is nearly ready, It hasbeen written by Mr. Cecil Baddeley and Miss Duff Gordon, and is illustrated by Mr. Aubrey Waterfield. Its great feature is its water-colour drawings though there are also many pictures in black and white. At the same time the book is not a mere picture book; it is a very full yet popular description of Rome as it was in its greatness and as it is to-day. A similar work dealing with Paris is also promised by Mr. Dent. It has been written by Mr. Thomas Okey, whose book on Venice did so well, and is illustrated by Mr. Orlando Ward.

Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton's long-expected novel is to be published by Mr. Lane on Tuesday. Nobody is likely to suppose from the militant title, the Napoleon of Notting Hill, that it has anything to do with military affairs. It is very much a romance of the future, for the reader is carried forward a hundred years to London as it will be then, according to Mr. Chesterton's idea. One change which he brings about is the election of the king on the same principle as that on which juries are summoned. The particular king of Mr. Chesterton's choice is understood to be a present-day humorist.

"It is," says Professor Sayce, "archæology, and not philology that has to do with history." He makes this remark in a preface to a book called "Monument Facts and Higher Critical Fancies," which the religious Tract Society is publishing for him. He adds that the study of language and the study of the past history of mankind belong to different departments of thought. He thinks that for the purpose of history philology can only be of accidental service, that is to say, so far as it throws light on literary records or assists in the decipherment of an ancient inscription.

Mrs. Clara Dellingham Pearson, whose books for young people are making their way here, has a new one appearing at once with Mr. Murray. The American title of it was "Door-Yard Stories," but as in England we speak of a garden, not a "yard," the English edition will be entitled "Among the Garden People." By that Mrs. Pearson means the birds and animals that make their home in the garden whether of the rich or the poor. She says in a special preface to the English edition. Our American birds and animals are not exactly like yours, but I fancy that they act in much the same way, being selfish, or brave, or shy, just as often in America as in England, so, perhaps, they will not seem altogether strange to you.

The Rev. R. C. Forsyth, who for nearly twenty years has been a missionary in China, has written a book which may be called the Roll Call of the Christian Workers who lost their lives in China during the Boxer rising of 1900. The volume, however, is more than that, for it throws light on the whole Boxer movement. Thus the story of the siege of Peking is described with much new detail, on the authority of those who took part in, it. Mr. Forsyth maintains that an era of progress and of growth, both in higher civilisation and true Christianity, is now beginning in China. The volume will be published by the Religious Tract Society.

Mr. Horace Hart, of the Oxford University Press is known as one of the great printers of this country. He is the author of a booklet, Rules for Compositors and Readers, at the OxfordPress, which has just been issued by Mr. Henry Frowde. It is a reprint for all whom it may concern of a work which was originally issued privately. Its compilation was begun in 1864 when Mr. Hart was a member of the London Association of Correctors of the Press. In finally revising it, he has had the assistance, so far as the spelling of words is concerned, of Mr. J. A. H. Murray and Mr. Henry Bradley, the editors of the new English Dictionary.

Mr. Frank T. Bullen's new story will appear serially in the "British Weekly". It has the title Sea Puritans, Angelo Bastiani is the title of a novel by Mr. Lionel Cust, which Messrs. Constable announce. It will be illustrated—Next week Mr. Heinemann is publishing a tale by Mr. Dolf Wyllarde whose previous volume, The Story of Eden made a success. His new one is entitled Uriah the Hittite and the scene of it is for the most part laid in a small island off the east coast of Africa—an island with a British garrison.—The interest of Mr. Archibald Colquhoun's new book centres largely on the question of Pacific expansion and the transformation of Asia which have led to the present conflict in the Far East Messrs Harper have the work almost ready.—The Correspondence of William Copper on which Mr. Thomas Wright has been so long engaged is published to-day by Messrs Hodder and Stoughton.

I have been reading in the "Book Monthly" Mr. Verrinder's report of "what society reads," and I confess I am amazed at the number of volumes that on his testimony, some readers are able to get through. The most industrious reader he ever knew was a lady who averaged eleven hundred volumes of fiction a year! (That was a case to put on the Black List.) The obvious explanation would be that she did not read them; yet Mr. Verrinder says if she happened to get from the library a book she had had before she promptly returned it, proving that at least she recognised what she had once read after her fashion. He knows again he says, a famous scientific man who regularly reads six novels a week. "My profession," said he to the librarian, "compels me to read everything scientific that is published. I want something from you that will take me away from my ordinary vocation." After reading "everything scientific that is published" to unbend over six novels a week shows a very enviable capacity for literary consumption. With such demand we need no longer wonder at the supply.

Lord Randolph Churchill was the best reader he ever knew. He was an ardent and a good reader. He took all the books worth having and actually read them. The library sent him everything except theology. Science, philosophy, histories biographies, books of travel, novels—they all went to him day by day, and he would drop in occasionally and talk about the books. Mr. Verrinder believes he browsed through them, nor did he ever meet anybody who had such an extraordinary faculty for plucking the heart out of a book. He was a perfect genius at that; he would have been through a work, knowing exactly what it contained before the ordinary reader had half mastered a chapter. Mr. Verrinder assures us that Lord Randolph could not merely skip through, but actually master twenty or thirty volumes a day. It sounds incredible; but he often amazed the librarian, we learn, by his intimacy with half a dozen different books which had only been to the other's knowledge, in his hands for a few hours. What a hand for a Rapid Review.

The ladies' pocket difficulty has been most immodestly solved by a New York hosiery firm. The firm has just put on the market, and is advertising with an ingenuity that almost calls for Federal intervention, an improved stocking "with pocket attachment." So that all a lady who wants to pay her car fare will have to do is—the obvious thing. It is hoping against hope to expect that the invention will become popular. It rests on the fundamental fallacy that ladies are willing to carry money. But when you come to think of it, who has ever heard of a wrist bag containing any large amount of coin? Eyebrow pencils, shopping memoranda, ribbons to match, even puppy dogs have been found therein, but money—never.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

PEARS
Soapmakers
by Royal Warrants
TO THEIR MAJESTIES
THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS
OF INDIA.

BISHOP'S
MAGNESIA
BISHOP'S MAGNESIA
is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of
LEMONS AND GRAPES.
No other preparation is so beneficial.
It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully
REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.
See that you really get BISHOP'S.

LIPTONS
TEAS
ARE THE BEST. ARE THE CHEAPEST.
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.
INSIST ON HAVING
LIPTONS TEAS
obtainable from all dealers, and Wholesale and Retail from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
AND
D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,
A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

RIGAUD'S White Violet EXTRACT
This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.
RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS
Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

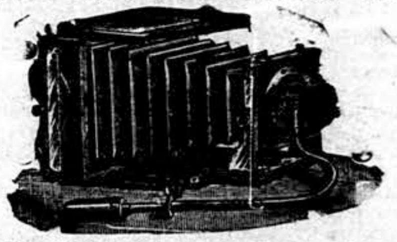
DRESSELHUYS CIGARS.
The very thing for Smokers of Discrimination.
A delicate and exquisite flavour which has charmed every-one who has smoked them.
GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
1-1, Council House Street,
CALCUTTA.

35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY.
TAKE LINSEED COMPOUND TRADE MARK
Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS
OF ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS.
KAYS TIC PILLS
CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA. VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.
AVOID IMITATIONS.
COAGULINE TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES.

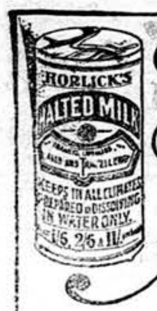
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. IMPORTANT EVIDENCE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.
The "ENSIGN" Cameras.
Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼ × 3¼.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.
The "SANDERSON" Cameras.
Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.
Regular Model Prices from £6 17 6
Tourist Model " £6 10 0
De Luxe Model " £10 10 0
Roll Film Model " £6 17 6
The "ENSIGN."
Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to
GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY



Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS
HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON,
are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.
HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.
MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.
HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, Liverpool & London.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, Valence (Drôme, France).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

OUR LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

Over 160 Trimmed Model Hats.

VERY LATEST LONDON CREATIONS.

NO TWO ARE ALIKE!

EVERY ONE TRIMMED DIFFERENTLY.

London Fashions, London Prices.

Prices from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 35-8.

NOW ON SHOW AT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

32, HORNBY ROW.
BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES
THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Price
per 100
Rs. 7.

Price
per 100
Rs. 5-8.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments
by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Feverr, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

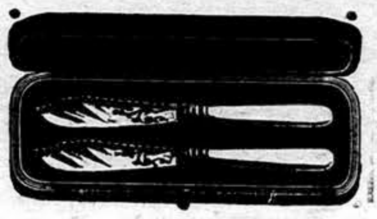
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs 16.

Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.

Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

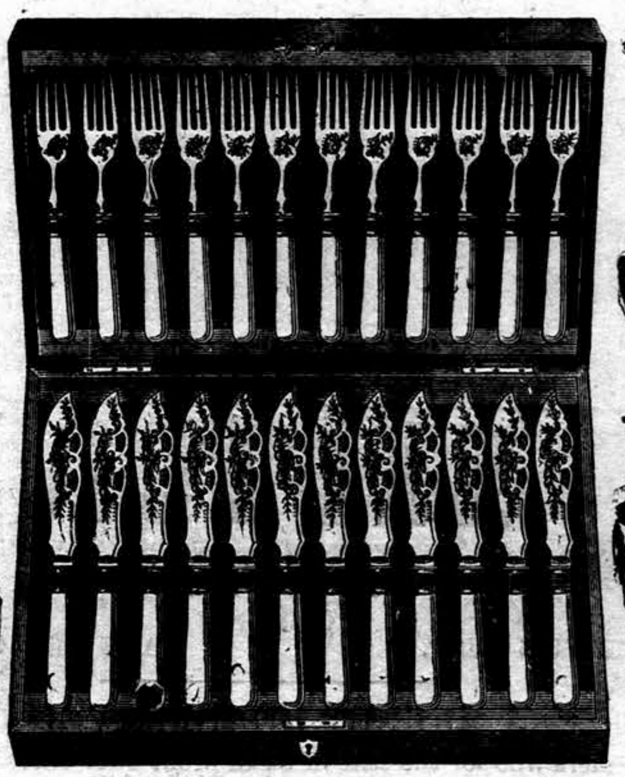
Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.

Teapot.
Choicely Engraved Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.

Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish, Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES
MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort. Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. [illegible] hill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., [illegible] Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM [illegible] & Co.; [illegible], Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, [illegible] CALCUTTA. Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.